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INSTITUTE FOR
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SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1930

No. 23



The Erwin Cotton Mills No. 3, Cooleemee, North Carolina

installed Bahnson Humidifiers to help them produce better yarns from their 45,360 spindles and better cloth from their 1244 looms.

In every department of the mill Bahnson Humidifiers mean uniform humidity.

Uniform humidity means standard regain, better and more uniform running work, better working conditions, and increased production.

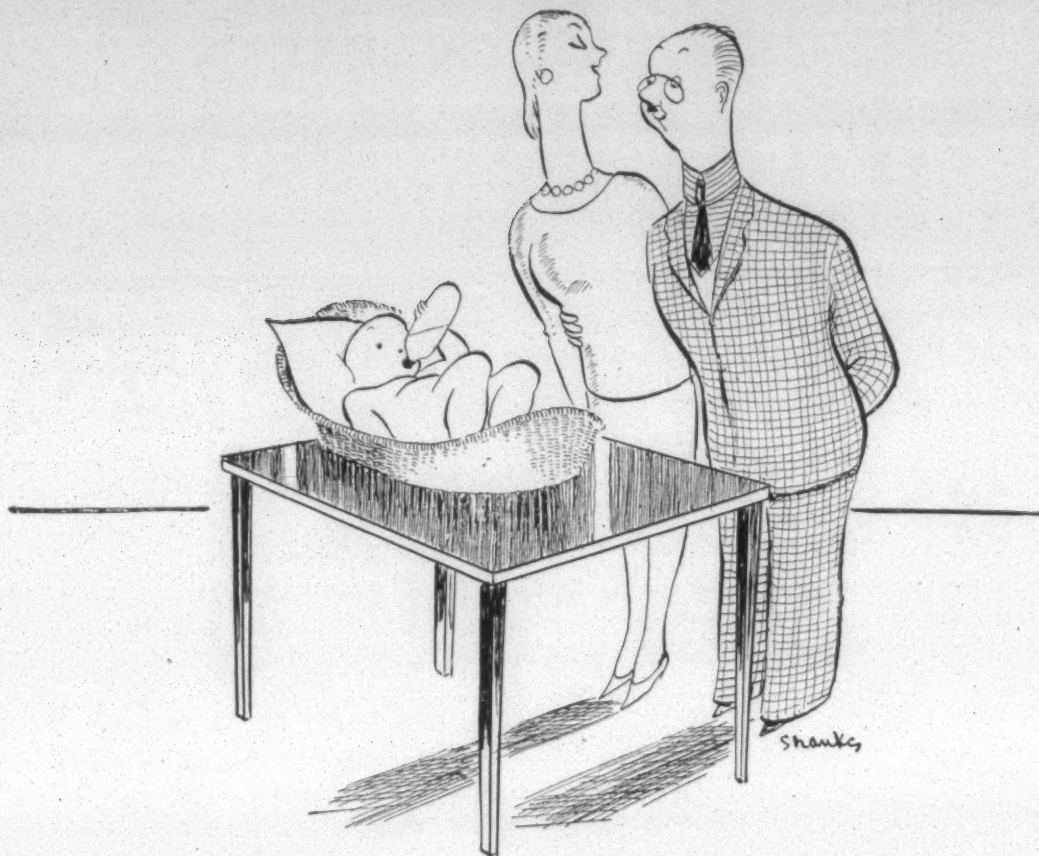
Good air circulation and uniform moisture distribution are Bahnson features. There are still other desirable features in a Bahnson System of humidification. May we tell you about them?

THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 93 Worth Street



Another satisfied user

THE right kind of milk for six months old Junior means a lot to the peace and quiet of family life, and the right kind of Leather Pickers contribute a great deal to the smooth, efficient running of your textile looms.

The new Graton & Knight 50 Leather Loop Picker is the first to be scientifically designed for the job. It is made to fit the Picker stick perfectly and can be installed immediately

without cutting or trimming.

There is no guess work in making the shuttle point hole. It is already made for you, absolutely accurate in size, shape and position. These new features effect a great saving in installation cost, eliminate shutdowns, and guarantee wear of from three to four times the life of the ordinary Picker. Write us today for complete information and prices.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Rubber Transmission, Conveyor
and Elevator Belting
Mechanical Rubber Goods
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Round Belting
Belt Cements and Dressings
Leather Pickers
Lugs and other Loom Straps
Woven Textile Lug Straps
Textile Aprons
Leather Link "V" Belting

Graton & Knight Company
Worcester, Mass.




helping an industry out of the "red"

There are outstanding examples of well-managed mills with new-type equipment that are making real progress and profits.

Analysis of their success shows an eagerness to pension old looms when new ones are developed to operate at lower weaving costs. This economic policy is just as fundamental to the success of textiles as of other American industries.

C & K are doing their utmost to help to bring all textile mills out of the "red." New, precision-constructed looms have been developed, tested and proved to produce better quality cloth at lower costs and with less supervision.

The Research Division of C & K has compiled interesting data revealing the ratio of weaving costs to total costs and the profit possibilities resulting from the increased speed and greater efficiency of the new-type C & K Looms. These research figures can be placed before you. Are you interested?



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A Loom FOR every WOVEN FABRIC

Whittall Plant Profits by Preventing Ceiling Drip

*Enjoys fuel saving and better
working conditions with adequate roof insulation*

TROUBLE with moisture?—Not at the fabric rug and carpet factory of M. J. Whittall Associates, Worcester, Mass. They've insulated their factory roof with 14,400 square feet of Armstrong's Corkboard. And that insulation is *two inches thick!*

This two-inch thickness is important because it means *adequate* insulation for the Whittall plant. Not too much, and not too little. But, just right to prevent condensation and ceiling drip, and their resultant damage to goods and machinery.

And the adequate thickness of Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation not only prevents condensation

troubles but also assures increased comfort—in the Whittall factory, in any textile plant. Room temperatures remain uniform. This increased comfort means increased working efficiency. A Chicago company, computing the net value of increased employee efficiency in the summer season alone, due to the insulation of the roof with Armstrong's Corkboard, authorizes the statement that its value is more than 10% of the cost of the insulation.

Adequate insulation assures other advantages, too. There's a very considerable fuel saving in winter heat-

ing. Heat that once escaped through the roof now stays inside the building. To this economy add the fact that Armstrong's Corkboard is easily laid in one operation, since it is made in thicknesses from 1½" to 4" inclusive. It can be laid on new and old roofs. It prevents rotting of wood roof decks.

To give you the complete story of Armstrong's Corkboard for roof insulation, we'll send you our book, "The Insulation of Roofs to Prevent Condensation." If you would like information about specific jobs, our engineers will gladly help you. Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, 909 Concord St., Lancaster, Pa.



2" thickness of Armstrong's Corkboard insulates the roof of this plant; M. J. Whittall Associates, Ltd., Worcester, Mass. J. D. Leland Co., architects. American Roofing Sup. Co., contractors.

Armstrong's Corkboard Insulation

FOR THE ROOF OF EVERY BUILDING



"We know for a fact—

that the room is cleaner, less dust and fly in the air and the working conditions much more congenial," writes an Alabama mill-owner. "We can also keep our cards cleaner in less time which saves labor costs."

Records show 40% saving in the handling of waste in the average mill. Saves 50% of card-operating labor. Saves 14 to 21 minutes per card per day.

Increases card-production 4%. Shows 15% increase in *quality* of card production.

Let us show you how much the Triple-Vacuum System can save in *your* mill. Write for free analysis to office nearest you.

ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS

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Fred H. White, Gen. Mgr.

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Photo shows flexible hose and nozzle for collecting under screenings. Picks up every wad of waste and every speck of dirt from your machinery and floors, reaching with powerful Vacuum the most inaccessible points, and conveys that waste direct to your waste house at any distance.

COOK-GOLDSMITH
PATENT
TRIPLE VACUUM SYSTEM

THE FATE OF A FABRIC HANGS BY A THREAD

YESTERDAY a tree; today a thread of yarn; tomorrow a FABRIC... and then the fabric will go out into the world and represent its maker. The maker of the fabric receives the credit or the blame for the quality of the fabric... yet it is perfectly obvious that good fabrics cannot be made from inferior yarn. Thus it becomes merely the expression of the law of self preservation for the maker of fabrics to convince himself of the uniform quality of his synthetic yarn. Truly, the fate of a fabric hangs by a thread.

Every step in the production of American Enka is inspired by the vision of a fabric... not a yarn. Hence the uniformity of quality,

which provides unvarying working conditions for weavers and knitters, results in highly PROFITABLE finished fabrics.

American Enka is now available to a limited number of manufacturers in the most wanted deniers with varying filaments... in skeins or on cones. The world wide experience of Enka is offered to our customers. Our technical advisers are ever ready to approach your problems in a helpful manner. Their aim is identical with yours... finer finished fabrics.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1930

No. 23

A Review of the Cotton Situation

The following statement presents a brief review of certain phases of the cotton situation in recent years up to the early part of January, 1930. In conformity with existing legislation limiting the scope of reports on cotton, no attempt has been made to project the trends of these data or to make any forecast or prediction with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.—U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

THE acreage and production of cotton in the last five years, with the exception of 1927, have been held at comparatively high levels. It seems certain that any increase at the present time would be unwise. In view of all of the conditions surrounding the cotton industry, it seems highly desirable that cotton growers this year should give especial attention to economical production. More, perhaps, is to be gained this year than in most years, from holding the expense of production in relation to output to the minimum. This may be accomplished by good farm management and cultural practices, such as careful selection of land, including the elimination of those parts of individual farms not profitable for cotton at present prices, timely planting and cultivation, the judicious use of fertilizers taking into account the price of fertilizer and the price of cotton, careful selection of seed varieties for the particular location, and the production of farm and family supplies. Other enterprises offering equal promise of income or that make for reduced farm and family expenses should be substituted for cotton wherever possible.

In the year 1926, acreage and production in the United States were the largest in history. The acreage harvested was 47.1 million; the average yield per acre was 182.6 pounds; and final ginnings were 17.8 million running bales. This crop, added to a world carry-over of 5.4 million bales on August 1, 1926, gave a total world supply for the 1926-27 cotton season of 23.2 million American bales. The supply of all growths was 36.3 million, calculating foreign growths to equivalent 500-pound bales. Under the weight of supply, prices broke precipitately and on December 3, 1926, reached the low point of 11.4 cents per pound for middling, $\frac{7}{8}$ in the ten designated markets. Prices to growers generally were less than in these central markets and in some parts of the cotton belt considerable quantities of lower grade cotton were marketed at 8 cents a pound and less. Low prices, however, had the effect of stimulating consumption and exports. World consumption gained rapidly in the latter half of the 1926-27 season, and for the season as a whole reached the high total of 15.8 million American bales (Federation of Master Cotton Spinners).

American exports also gained and reached 11.0 million bales for the season. The trend of prices during the latter half of the season was upward and the ten market average for the year was 14.4 cents a pound. The season of 1926-27, it may be noted, was one in which production materially exceeded consumption and on July 31, 1927, there were left 7.8 million American bales and 10.6 million bales of all growths of cotton in the world to be carried over.

In response to the low prices received for the 1926 crop, cotton acreage was substantially reduced in 1927 and in the United States 40.1 million acres were harvested. On this acreage an average yield of 154.5 pounds resulted in a total crop of 12.8 million bales, and this with the carryover of 7.8 million American bales gave a total world supply for the season 1927-28 of 20.6 million American and 34.0 million bales of all growths. The season started off with consumption at high levels, the rate in the first six months being favorably influenced by the supply of cheap cotton still available from the season of 1926-27. As this influence waned, however, the rate of consumption fell off and world consumption of American cotton for the season dropped to 15.4 million bales (Federation of Master Cotton Spinners). Exports for the season fell also to 7.5 million bales. The average for the season 1927-28 of prices quoted in the ten markets was 19.7 cents a pound. World consumption of American cotton in the 1927-28 season exceeded the crop of 1927 and the world carryover of American into the season 1928-29 was 5.1 million bales. The carryover of all growths was 9.4 million bales.

As a result of better prices for the crop of 1927 the acreage in the United States in 1928 was increased to 45.3 million; the average yield in that year was 152.9 pounds per acre; and the crop amounted to 14.3 million bales. This crop with the carryover gave a total world supply for the 1928-29 season of 19.4 million American bales and 35.0 million bales of all growths. World consumption, however, in the 1928-29 season was again slightly retarded, the total for the year being 15.1 million American bales (Federation of Master Cotton Spinners). Exports in that year were 8.0 million bales. Prices for the 1928-29 season were rather steady, tending to strengthen gradually until early March, and then to decline slowly, the average for the season being 18.7 cents a pound. On July 31, 1929, there were approximately 4.5 million bales of American and 9.3 million bales of all growths left in the world to be carried over into the 1929-30 season.

In 1929 the acreage was again increased, bringing the total harvested in the United States to 46.0 million acres. With an indicated yield of 155.3 pounds lint per acre, production in the United States has been estimated to be 14.9 million bales of 500 pounds. In recent years

running bales have been about 200,000 less than equivalent 500-pound bales. This crop with the carryover of 4.5 million bales gives the total world supply of American cotton for the season now estimated at about 19.4 million bales.

The world consumption of American cotton for the four months ending November 30, 1929, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, amounted to 4.9 million bales, as compared with 5.1 million bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. Domestic consumption of American cotton from August 1 to December 31, 1929, amounted to 2.6 million bales, which was slightly less than that for the corresponding period in 1928.

The very good domestic demand conditions which existed in 1928-29 continued into the first part of the present season, and up to the first of November domestic consumption of cotton was greater than it was in like periods in the years 1927 or 1928. Domestic mill consumption, however, declined considerably during November and December, 1929, as compared to the corresponding months in 1928. Moreover, sales of cotton cloth in the two-month period, November and December, 1929, according to reports of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants were about 12 per cent less than for the same two months in 1928.

Exports of American cotton from August 1 to December 31, 1929, were about 600,000 bales less than for the corresponding period in the previous season. This reduction in exports is to be attributed primarily to less favorable business conditions in Europe. Stocks of American cotton in European ports on December 31 were smaller in 1929 than they have been in any year since 1925. Stocks in the United States, however, on that date were larger than they were last year. The total supply is estimated to be about the same as it was at that time in 1928.

In general it is to be noted that although acreage fell off in 1927 from its high point in 1926, it has increased each year since 1927 and in the last two years has stood at high levels. The acreage harvested in 1929 was exceeded only by that in 1926 and 1925. Annual production of cotton in the United States has increased each year since 1927; world consumption of American cotton has declined each season since 1926-27. Although world consumption of American cotton decreased, consumption of all growths increased about half a million bales in 1928-29. World consumption of American cotton has been somewhat greater than production in each of those years but average annual prices for cotton at the ten spot markets were successively lower each year indicating a decreased demand for American cotton in this period.

Production of cotton of 13/16 inch staple and less has reached a volume which brings growers face to face with new marketing difficulties. The number of bales of cotton of these staple lengths in the crop of 1929 appears to have increased by more than a third as compared with the year before, though part of this increase is attributable to drought rather than varieties. Cottons of the lengths from 15/16 to 1 1/16 inches, and particularly one inch and 1 1/32 inches, have been in relatively good demand as compared to other lengths, while between 1 3/32 and 1 3/16 inches, staple premiums for two years past have been disappearing.

Yields per acre in the United States are materially affected by the boll weevil. Extremely low fall and winter temperatures in most cases are followed by relatively light weevil emergence. Even with a small emergence, however, damage may be great if summer

conditions are favorable to weevils. In the western part of the belt the supply of fall and winter rainfall is important, normal or above normal winter precipitation being favorable to average or better yields. For the cotton belt as a whole the yield per acre of cotton for the entire belt for each of the past three years has been slightly below the ten-year average but in 1929, most of the States had yields which were higher than the ten-year average and distinctly above those of 1928. It was the low yields of Texas, Oklahoma and North Carolina, three States which had slightly more than half of the total cotton acreage, that reduced the average yield for the country as a whole in 1929. Drought was largely responsible for low yields in Texas and Oklahoma, while weevils and storms reduced the yield in North Carolina.

In most parts of the cotton belt growers now apparently have more labor than was available for the 1929 crop. While the general credit situation is probably less restricted than a year ago, the production credit situation in most parts of the cotton belt is slightly less favorable although interest rates are approximately the same as in 1929.

In past years the amount of fertilizer used by farmers has varied with the gross returns per acre from the preceding cotton crop and the price of fertilizer. Although cotton prices for the 1929 crop have averaged somewhat below prices for the corresponding period in 1928, increased yields in most States where fertilizer is generally used are resulting in higher average income per acre than in the preceding year. Fertilizer applications in the Southern States in 1929 were slightly lower than in 1928. Retail fertilizer prices in general are about three per cent below prices of a year ago and slightly below prices in the spring of 1929.

Sloan Confers With Mill Men

George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute was in Charlotte over the week-end, holding conferences on Saturday and Monday with a number of prominent cotton manufacturers in this section. He met with a number of carded yarn spinners on Saturday and on Monday with several manufacturers of narrow sheetings and print cloths. The meetings were purely informal in character and were not regularly scheduled meetings of the carded yarn and print cloth groups.

One point stressed by Mr. Sloan at these conferences was that the industry in general does not seem to have full appreciation of the progress that the Institute has made in developing new uses for cotton fabrics. Many mill men are apparently unaware with the scope of this work and with the success that has attended the efforts to extend the market for cotton products.

Rayon Firms' Merger Important to Hopewell

Hopewell, Va.—Carrying out of the merger of Tubize Artificial Silk Company and American Chatillon Corporation will make this city the location of a combined corporation which will rank as one of the greatest producing organizations in the world.

B. G. Slaughter, president of Tubize, who will become president of the new Tubize Chatillon Corporation, will continue to make his home here. Mr. Slaughter has made his headquarters at the Tubize rather than at the New York offices.

RETAILER



CONSUMER

All down the chain of handlers in the textile industry—the call for fast-dyes is sounding. If you are not already following a fast-dye policy, the time to change is now.

"I demand Fast Colors,"
says the Consumer
"SO DO I," *says the Retailer*

—and so the call comes down the textile chain to you. The demand for fast colors has passed the requesting stage.

W. D. Darby, writing in the Dry Goods Economist, speaks for the retailers. He says, "Many merchants have bought merchandise in good faith as fast color, which was not fast color, and have suffered loss through the deception practiced upon them. A custom of describing colors as fast which are not, in fact, fast, is most absurd, and is absolutely unjustifiable." There are, of course, the backward re-

tailers who countenance or ignore the deception for a price—and Mr. Darby criticizes them also—but the retailers who are building long-lived businesses, the retailers who count in *your* calculations, are joining hands with the consumer in demanding fast colors. They mean *business*.

Du Pont Vat Dyes for cotton goods are enabling many progressive houses to sell a complete line of fast-dyed fabrics. Du Pont laboratories and technical experts are at your command. Let them help you to greater profits with fast-dyed fabrics.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INCORPORATED
 DYESTUFFS DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

FAST-DYED FABRICS

The Better Way to Greater Profits

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

A Fortune Building Time

THE foundations for great accumulations of wealth, on the part of individuals as well as corporations, are nearly always laid in time of business uncertainty and distress. That is why the present day should be regarded as a time of opportunity, not adversity.

It is a prime folly for anyone to forecast short swings in either industry or the stock market. Wise people took their cue from the Federal Reserve Board nearly a year ago and proceeded to turn their securities into cash. In the meantime, stocks continued their advance for another 70 points, causing ridicule to be directed at those who got out, but the victims of this derision were the ones who laughed last. Years of experience have proved the soundness of Rothchild's advice against attempting to get the top or the bottom of a major movement.

We are now passing through a period of discouragements that is testing faith and courage. Bad news is being emphasized. The business index of trade and industrial activity which was 12 per cent above normal last July is now 9 per cent below normal. Unemployment is increasing, car loadings declining, commodity prices dwindling. It is no wonder many are disturbed over the outlook.

But only the froth has been knocked off the business cup. Underneath, the substance is still there. Three great industries that strove with might and main to get an unduly large share of the consumer's dollar are being forced to undergo a drastic readjustment in their viewpoints as well as in their production schedules.

Fortunately, the housecleaning is being carried on at record speed. Business decided to take its disagreeable medicine all in one dose, so as to get the headache over quickly. Almost before we know it, stores of unsold goods will be used up, commodity prices stabilized, confidence restored, new orders placed, and the entire nation will turn seriously to the big job of pushing civilization to still higher levels.

The foundation of American life and business is more sound today than ever before. The greater part of our recent advances have been of a permanent character. It is a good thing we have taken time off to consolidate forces and evaluate accomplishments. We will be all the better for having turned critical eyes to the worth of managements, supplanted theory by fact, and substituted reality for hope. There is nothing to regret in

business having become sufficiently hard-boiled to measure practices in terms of profits and demand results instead of excuses.

The fact is we have passed rapidly through ten years of economic revolution, the extent of which few people fully comprehend. Let those who doubt this follow me for just a few minutes in a study of indisputable evidences of a national transition that has arrested the attention of the world. It is a story of growth that has not been of the mushroom variety—a tale of movement toward greatness that has been carried on far more rapidly than anyone believed possible a short time ago.

Our people have added more than 23 billion dollars to their annual income in the decade just ended. In 1909 our total national income was a little less than 30 billion dollars. Ten years later it had risen to 66 billion.

dollars, while today it is estimated to be more than 90 billion.

Twenty years ago the salaried employee in the United States received an average of \$976 per year — now he gets \$2,084. The average income of wage workers during this same 20 years increased from \$527 to \$1,205. During the depression of 1921 there was a drop of

\$44 in the average yearly salary, and a decrease of \$290 in the amount received by the average wage worker, but these losses were quickly recovered.

Equally convincing evidence of America's amazing progress is supplied by figures showing the growth of income from our four important subdivisions of industrial life. The total income from agriculture has risen from 5 billion dollars in 1909 to more than 8 billion dollars at present. Manufacturing increased from 5 billion to 20 billion; mercantile lines from a little less than 4 billion to 14 billion; and unclassified industries from 6 billion to 18 billion.

Right here it is worth remembering that the income from agriculture after showing a rapid increase to 12 billion dollars during the war, dropped abruptly in 1921 and has since been unable to do much more than maintain itself. Whereas the income from agriculture made up nearly 19 per cent of the nation's total income in 1919, it now represents less than 10 per cent. This develops the interesting fact that the advance of business in the United States can go ahead rapidly without all of our major industries participating equally in the resulting prosperity. Those who proceed on the assumption

(Continued on Page 34)





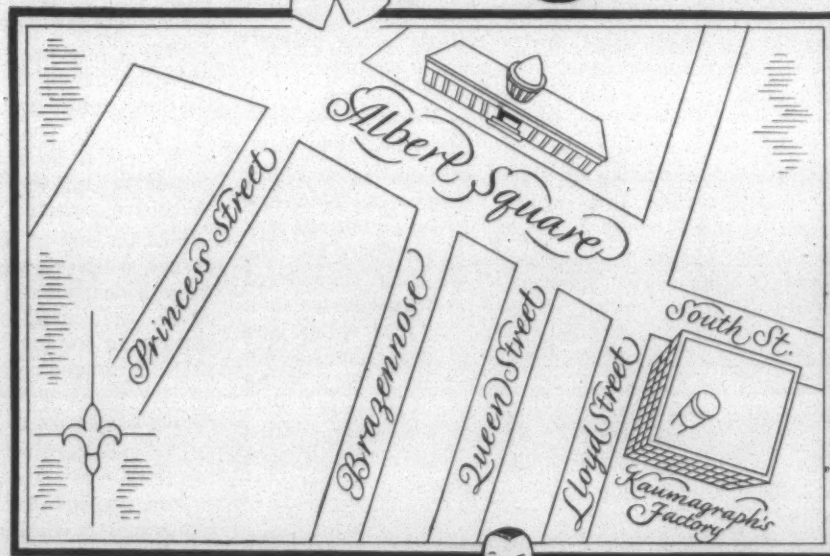
Kaumagraph opens a factory in England



To the American manufacturer and jobber the matter of trademarking has been made easy by Kaumagraph Transfers. But the manufacturer abroad has not had the advantages of Kaumagraph quality. In England, on the Continent, in the Orient, the lack of a quality trademark transfer has been a serious handicap.

As a result, for several years an increasing number of foreign manufacturers have come to Kaumagraph for their transfer requirements. And so, the better to serve this world-wide demand, Kaumagraph has opened a branch at Manchester, England under the name of British Kaumagraph Transfers Limited.

Just off famous Albert Square, geographical as well as business centre of Manchester, at 14 Lloyd's House, Lloyd Street, we have opened



a completely equipped factory. Through an affiliation with the A. R. Brown - McFarlane Co., Ltd., of 19 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, as well as through Kaumagraph's own office at Paris, France, this factory will supply the demand for Kaumagraph Transfers throughout Great Britain, Continental Europe and the Orient. This company, with staff offices in Glasgow, Manchester, London, New Castle-on-Tyne, Antwerp, New York, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, extends the facilities of Kaumagraph Research and Service Departments



practically around the world.

It will be remembered that a few years ago Kaumagraph formed a Canadian factory branch at Paris, Ontario. With the new development of Kaumagraph Service made possible by the factory in Manchester, Kaumagraph enjoys the distinction as the only firm of its kind offering world-wide identification service to the textile industry.

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Efficient Cleanng of Cotton *

By T. Nuttal, Chairman, British Cotton Research Association

(Continued from January 16)

APERUSAL of the text-books and inquiries from cotton spinners and machine makers does not seem to throw too much light on this subject. Upon inquiry as to how "strings" or "rat-tails" are produced the answers usually forthcoming are: Worn striker edges of the beater blade; or that the beater speed is too high; the setting is too close, or too far distant; the weighting is too heavy or too light; the stripping plate is set too far off the path of the beater; or that the laps are too heavy in weight, and the speed too low or too fast. One is well aware that these things influence the degree of the stringing, but they do not answer the question as to how the stringing is caused.

The blader beater is perhaps as good an instrument as any in use for the extraction of heavy dirt and seed-coat. It is subject to three main faults: (1) It is inefficient; (2) It strings the cotton; (3) it retains the dust and light impurities. The first and second faults may be disputed by some, but since it has been proved by experiment that if four laps be put through the finisher scutcher a second time the second scutching extracts in seed coat a weight equal to 60 per cent of that extracted the first time; therefore this instrument cannot possess an efficiency or more than 25 or 30 per cent. An attempt to explain the reason will be made later.

The causes of number 2 are two-fold (a) and (b): (a) Cotton refuses to be hit. It dodges the blow and bends around the nose of the pedal feed or bottom feed roller, and is trapped between these members and the blade of the beater. The friction thus engendered causes the cotton next to the blade to travel faster than the cotton next to the pedal nose or feed roller, and since its thickness at this point is often about $\frac{3}{8}$ th inch, it is manifest that only the outside portion of the cotton can make contact with the rotor blade. This difference in speed between the layers in a compressed sheet of cotton causes stringing or tails. In fact, it is thought that stringing is always caused by friction of cotton with cotton.

(b) The cotton is not struck from the nose of the pedal or roller at once, but grows a beard often four inches long, and the tips of the beard or fringe come into contact with the blade again at a lower point, after receding from it, and it is then that the real detaching action takes place, when by reason of the incoming air currents the tip of the beard is whipped off by the blade and passed to the inside of the blade. The external part of the feed sheet is not struck by the blade but is driven against the bars in pieces of considerable size and is badly cleaned and opened.

The cotton whipped off passes to the inside of the blade, and therefore must again pass to the outside before it is free to be delivered to the cages. In passing to the outside some of this cotton is, of necessity, trapped between the blade and the stripping plate and is carried round the inside of the top cover of the beater, and on reaching the feed is trapped and rubbed a second time, in this case between the outside of the beater blade and the cotton feed sheet. There again it is strung. In fact, the breaking-up action of this type of beater is dependent on the whipping.

No. 3 fault. Since the air supply to the cages is usually exclusively through the grate bars, it is obvious

that the light dust and leaf cannot be thrown out by centrifugal force, against an incoming current of air, and if scraped off by the edge of the bar is at once returned to the interior of the machine. In addition to the action described above, the following peculiarity has been observed: Viewed through the beater cover from above the cotton does not appear to travel in contact with the bars, but distant from them and above them, apparently as much as 3 in. or 5 in. When viewed from below, through the bars themselves, the cotton appears to be in close contact with them. It is suggested that both observations are correct.

The beard grows from the nip of the feed rollers; the front part of it is struck by the beater and much of the cotton whips to the inside of the blade; the back layers finding a way of escape from being struck, recede, and therefore the beard forks in a transverse direction—the front part being whipped by the beater blade into small portions, and the back part not being struck, or being struck at a later stage, comes away in large pieces and is carried round outside the beater blades between its path and the bars.

This is, of course, a distinct disadvantage to the cleaning efficiency of the beater. In the first place it is only the top surface of the feed sheet which comes in contact with the beater blade. Seed-coat and dirt struck by it have to be driven through the larger particles of cotton passing in close proximity to the bars and are thereby obstructed in their outward passage.

This forking of the beard can be seen in certain machines when viewed through suitable openings in the frame sides; viewed from above and through the beater cover, the beard can be seen to take the form of "flickering tongues" moving in and out of the beater path. A tongue coming into the beater path is whipped off, leaving a corresponding indentation, and so continues the series of tongues.

The peculiarities named vary considerably according to the type of cotton used and the weighting of the feed rollers, but it is believed that in all bladed beaters the behaviour is similar and only varies in degree. In order to ascertain whether there were moderate sized pieces of cotton passing forward to the cages which had not been operated upon by the beater, the last four or five bars were removed. Out of this opening there came lumps of cotton which were too heavy to jump the open spaces and, therefore, fell out into the dropping box.

When investigating the action of the bladed beater there occurred several incidents of interest. Machine-makers generally said: "If you used our machinery you would have no trouble," and offers to put our cotton through their machinery were accepted, with precisely the same and very disconcerting results. When visiting other spinning mills this "tailly" cotton was looked for, and without exception was found wherever bladed beaters were being used; in fact, it is difficult to see how this effect can be avoided.

Testing Materials Meeting

Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials will hold a meeting in Charlotte, March 13, it is announced. More than 100 members of the committee are expected here.

*Lecture to the Textile Institute, Manchester, England.

FINISH

GUARANTEED

U S HARDWEAR Finish

gives new durability to U S products

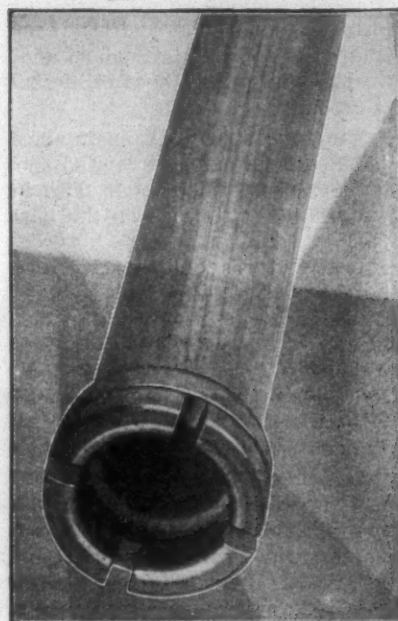
THE U S HardWear Finish gives a new standard of durability to U S Quality Products. The new finish, for U S Products, impregnates the wood fibres and binds them firmly together. It insures a uniformly tough, durable surface that will not mar readily, and thus lengthens the life of U S Products under operating mill conditions.

Number **51** *Fifty-one*

Specified for U S Card Room Bobbins

U S HardWear Finish No. 51, applied specifically to U S Card Room Bobbins, gives a smooth, wear-resistant surface, and the finish of the hole definitely minimizes the collec-

tion of lint under operating conditions. It insures service-satisfaction of U S Card Room Bobbins under any temperature up to 100° Fahrenheit and 100% relative humidity.



Founded in 1857

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE

MANCHESTER, N.H.
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JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Speake Recommends Closer Relations

AS a solution for Southern textile disturbances the Rev. John W. Speake of Spartanburg, secretary for industry of the Upper South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, suggests in the Journal and Carolina Spartan, of Spartanburg, S. C., that the Southern Textile Association organize employees and employers in one union.

The Rev. Mr. Speake's statement was as follows:

"In my thinking the time has come for us to organize. It may be that I am a bit jerky because there are so many faces against our window panes looking in. Many of these faces are entirely new; some of them we have had with us before. It stands to reason that we are a bit nervous even though they tap gently and call to us in soft tones, since in all of their past visitations they have brought only strife and suffering.

"They have warned us for these years that they would be coming. They have frankly said that all of history is against us and that there is no escape from what has happened in England and New England. When we have answered 'we are different' they have laughed at us.

"We have steadfastly maintained, in words at least, that Southern industry carried enough of the elements of difference to justify our faith in the permanence of our textile institutions on the basis of unbroken good will.

"It now turns out that we are being invaded and the time of our testing has come. Are we right in our point of view or have we after all been deceiving ourselves? Will we indeed go the way of history or will we inaugurate a new era? Is it true that because there have always been wars we must always have wars? Will we of the South follow the drift of events or will we open a new channel for our own new life?

"Can we so pool our voice and thinking as to adjust ourselves to this changing order in such manner as to maintain unbroken relations for an orderly unfolding of an industrial order that shall be as 'leaven' and not 'dynamite'? I want to know, since the future of our State is now wrapped up in industry and the hope of our children lies in what we think of each other, if friendship and faith will organize and unionize in strength sufficient to resist all outside pressure?

"Generally speaking, Southern industry is now the home of goodwill, but relations once broken will never again be the same. Will three months or years be too late and is this the last call? Do we properly evaluate the might of 'rest' until 'unrest' takes its place? We certainly cannot just 'pass a law and flit.' Is 'goodwill' the one definite thing to be prized above all others—something to work for, fight for, plan and sacrifice for?

"If we have achieved an enlarged intellectual outlook, increased social capacity with broadened social capacity with broadened spiritual vision, it follows as days follows night, that there must be changing forms of self expression. I use the words of Governor Gardner (O. Max Gardner of North Carolina): 'We of course do not want general content or satisfaction with our industrial or economic or social arrangement. We do not want a complacency or a snug satisfaction. We do not want docile citizens or docile employees. What we want is orderly, restrained struggle for change. What we want is freedom in which ideas and opinions may be advanced and a tolerance which will permit the advancing of ideas and opinions regardless of whether they are in tune with your own thought or mind.'

"In full realization that what I am proposing will have against it some of the mightiest forces in each, I am writing that we at this time move to organize, unionize, federate all of those elements in common between employee and employer and set up a kingdom of textile manufacturing as the realization of 'the dream of a civilization yet to be.' On the basis of our 'right to organize' we choose our own form of organization and as organized we will 'collectively bargain' in the world of trade.

"If you ask for the letter of agreement, I would answer 'if we have the spirit of agreement any one of us can write the letter of it.' If you insist that there must be a statement of principles, I would quote from the lamented Dr. Charles W. Elliot writing under the heading: 'Both Parties to the Industrial Strife.'

"Recognition by both parties that a new and formidable danger threatens civilization and that all good citizens of the republic should unite to suppress anarchy and violent socialism and to secure to all sorts and conditions of men, 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"General acceptance of the view that American liberties are to be preserved just as they have been won. They have been slowly achieved by generations of sturdy, hard working people who valued personal independence, industry, thrift, truthfulness in thought and act, respect for law, family, life and home and were always ready to fight for these things.'

"On the basis of something like this, I would attempt a union, organic or otherwise, of employee and employer. Employees, if they do not already see could be shown, that their own interests involved the paying of a reasonable dividend on capital invested and when made to know that they are to share by bonus or increased wages in our prosperity they will sacrifice to the bone in adversity. The sacrifice employees make in curtailment or extension should be made their part in a campaign for higher wages and improved conditions.

"Thus can we control output and stabilize prices. Not only so, but when the world is shown that we know how to live together enough of industry will move into our Southern area to drink up this awful surplus of labor and give to our whole territory an era of prosperity which we are not going to have under the present drift of things.

"I would first suggest that that most worthy organization, the Southern Textile Association take the initiative in the matter. This organization touches both employee and employer. But you say, the Southern Textile Association under its constitution cannot get into the question of labor and capital, wages and relations. Nor need, but it can use its good offices in bringing us all together in conference.

"Nor would our chief politicians hinder a move like this. There is Senator Blease—I have known him all my life and I do know that he has a genuine love for the great mass of our cotton mill people. This would be the big chance of his life, and he is no longer a young man, to make his greatest contribution to his people and State and I would almost be willing to pledge his support without having spoken to him about it. I know personally Congressman Dominick and I know personally and intimately our own Congressman McSwain. I know the heart of these men and I know they would lend their endorsement and co-operation in a movement

(Continued on Page 31)

Dean of University Seeks Survey

The following is a copy of a letter and statement which has been broadcast over North Carolina by Frank Graham, Dean of the University of North Carolina. (Also see editorial page.)

Chapel Hill, N. C.
January 10, 1930.

Dear Dr.

There has been a growing feeling among a number of people in different parts of the State that interested citizens should make some sort of a declaration with regard to the issues raised by our industrial conflict. The sentiment among the interested people in this State, I think, is in favor of our own home folks, in our own way, making a statement independent of any other organization or agency. In response to this statement for a North Carolina declaration, made on a North Carolina basis, to meet our present situation, I have written the following statement. We are asking a good number of North Carolina citizens to sign it in the hope that it will give interested citizens some definite rallying ground on which we can all stand in the midst of our strife and consequent confusion of opinions.

This statement carries its own purpose and justification. I am sending it to you for your consideration and trust you will give the weight of your name to it.

Will you be so good as to get three or four other wisely-chosen representative business and professional people to sign with you? It will be greatly appreciated if you return this statement to me within a week.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

FRANK GRAHAM.

(Enclosure)

To the People of North Carolina:

In this time of economic transition and industrial struggle, social attitudes are in process of formation critical with human meaning as to the sort of commonwealth we are to become. It is in keeping with our North Carolina traditions that interested citizens try to look through the confusion and antagonisms of the hour to a few simple working principles born of our democratic experiment and experience. In our present situation when the old struggle for self-government has advanced from the religious and political to include the industrial life, four principles, evolved out of historic movements, stand out for our guidance now. On the preservation and adaptation of these principles turns today the search in an industrial society for that freedom of personality and equality of opportunity which this commonwealth was founded to win for all our people.

First, That the constitutional and legal rights of person and property and lawful freedom of speech and assembly be guaranteed equally to all persons in this commonwealth without regard to birthplace, race, ownership or labor status, unionism or non-unionism, religion, politics, or economic views.

Second, That as the right of investors of capital to organize and bargain collectively is recognized and assured with all attendant legal rights and responsibilities; so the right of the investors of human life and labor to organize and bargain collectively should be no less equally recognized and assured with all attendant legal rights and responsibilities; and that this equal right of capitalists and laborers to organize and bargain collectively be recognized as democratically and educationally valuable, socially stabilizing, and economically productive.

Third, That it is one of the working principles of self-government to find facts as a basis for democratic action. Since the textile industry is one of the national economic resources, conditioned by sectional, national, and world economics, and involves the way of life for millions of the American people; and that, since the sickness of this industry, due to many complex factors, entails financial costs to stockholders, mental costs to managers, and social costs to workers, who are human resources of the industry and the nation, it is imperative for the industry and the nation that a national, non-partisan economic and social survey of the textile industry be made at once.

Fourth, That even without this survey it is already written in the record of every modern commonwealth that social adjustment must be made to industrial change and since, in our commonwealth, some social adjustments lag far behind the industrial advance, it is, therefore, the part of industrial and social wisdom to make such clearly needed adjustments as the reduction of the legal sixty hour week, the abolition of night work for women and children, the elimination of the fourth grade clause in the child labor law, and the adequate provision and enforcement of this social code by the commonwealth.

As friends of industry, involved in its well-being, and as citizens concerned with the building of the commonwealth, we make this declaration to which we now sign our names and pledge our support.

Textile Imports Up, Exports Down

Washington, D. C.—Exports of all classes of domestic textile commodities declined in value from \$1,124,489,000 in 1928 to \$979,212,000 in 1929, a decrease of almost 13 per cent, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce. In contrast, imports of textile fibers and manufactures thereof increased in value from \$920,071,000 in 1928 to \$1,005,233,000 in 1929 (a gain of 9 per cent).

The decline in exports is attributable to a falling off of \$149,179,000 in the value of exports of raw cottons and linters which was partially offset by an increase of \$3,902,000 in exports of other textile products. Of the gain of \$85,162,000 in imports of textile commodities the increase in the value of receipts of unmanufactured textile fibers accounted for \$80,789,000.

Total value of exports of all classes of textile fibers and manufactured products, exclusive of raw cotton and linters, increased from \$204,480,000 in 1928 to \$208,382,000 in 1929. The 1929 total includes the following principal groups and items: Cotton semi-manufactures, \$23,897,000; cotton manufactures, \$111,216,000; silk manufactures, \$20,377,000; wool manufactures, \$5,360,000; rayon manufactures, \$7,223,000; jute manufactures, \$136,000; manufactures of other vegetable fibers, \$7,360,000; hats of all kinds, \$3,726,000; leather cloth or artificial leather, \$3,078,000; lineoleum and felt base floor coverings, \$2,963,000; absorbent cotton, gauze and bandages, \$2,476,000; and cordage, except cotton and jute, \$2,897,000.

Exports of cotton yarns increased in quantity from 26,625,000 pounds in 1928 to 27,491,000 pounds in 1929, but the value declined slightly from \$15,602,000 to \$15,525,000.

History of Commodity Speculation

By C. T. Revere, of Munds & Winslow

JUDGING from a reasonable interpretation of recent utterances, there is an impression that the time is near at hand for the passing of organized speculation in certain of our commodities, particularly cotton and grain. It is admitted that speculation in the past may have served a useful purpose in providing insurance against price changes, but the perfection of new methods of marketing will make the contract system practically obsolete. With the concentration of merchant operations in larger units and the growth of the co-operative associations, it is pointed out, the present system of price insurance will become less and less necessary. The inference held out is that we are reaching a new stage in our economic progress, and that the speculator gradually will become as extinct as the dodo or the dinosaur.

In spite of the fact that we are brokers deriving a portion of our revenue from operations on the commodity exchanges, we are perfectly willing to subordinate such personal advantage to the interest of economic progress. We believe, however, before we hail this millennium as an accomplished fact, it might be just as well to review the various stages that have led to the establishment of the contract or the future delivery system, and inquire whether any satisfactory substitute has been or is likely to be developed in the near future.

Students of history are familiar with the fact that as the economic life of the world became more complex through the division of productive effort, as evidenced by the production of raw materials in one locality and their manufacture and distribution in others, the risk attendant upon distributing these commodities gradually became too great a burden for the purely merchant group to assume. The uneasiness of merchant interests over these risks became apparent as far back as the days of the old Venetian Republic and the Hanseatic League of cities in the early part of the Fifteenth Century. Losses due to price changes for raw materials in transit frequently were serious and ruinous. Heavy profit margins were exacted as a consequence of the hazards involved.

The subconscious sense of the business world even in those days demanded some method of insurance against these fluctuations. More than five hundred years ago, in 1417, the Hanseatic League passed regulations with severe penalties against the sale of wheat before it was threshed or herring before they were caught. Here we have a groping attempt to make short sales.

It seems almost unbelievable that in his monumental work entitled "The Wealth of Nations," Adam Smith did not even mention the word "speculation." It was an unknown term. He does, however, refer to an operation known as "engrossing and forestalling," the predecessor of modern speculation. He says:

"The popular fear of engrossing and forestalling may be compared to the popular terrors and suspicions of witchcraft. The unfortunate wretches accused of this latter crime were not more innocent of the misfortunes imputed them than those who have been accused of the former."

The above comment is respectfully referred to some of our progressive legislators in Congress.

Some idea of the violence of price changes before the advent of contract trading is furnished by the instance of wheat in England which in 1335 sold at 40 shillings

per bushel, and in the following year at 10 pence. In the summer of 1825, cotton in New Orleans broke from 30 cents to 12 cents in less than a month. This was not a crash due to world-wide panic or credit conditions.

Toward the end of the Eighteenth century the exigencies of the export trade demanded the development of time contracts. At about this stage it became the practice to sell goods for "forward delivery." These dealings were of a crude nature and called merely for delivery of a particular lot of goods, based either on submitted samples or having references to a recognized standard. In the early part of the nineteenth century there came sales of cotton "in transit," or "to arrive." In each case the seller had sold something not in his possession, but which he had every reason to believe he could deliver.

With the inception, and, later, the perfection of the warrant system, another forward step was made. Through the warrant it was possible to transfer ownership of property without involving a transfer of the property itself. They circulated freely, and frequently bore many endorsements before they were finally presented for the goods. Naturally they facilitated advances of capital and otherwise stimulated trade by making transactions less cumbersome. In all such instances, however, the warrants were merely special receipts and represented specific lots.

It was not until the warrant system was applied to the metal market that the time contract began to get on a modern basis. In metals the grading system was established, and then the warrants, instead of calling for delivery of a specific lot of pig iron, lead, or copper, merely became transferable orders for a given amount of metal of a stated grade. The importance of the new idea was immediately recognized and extended to other commodities.

Up to the middle of the last century the growth and development of the time contract and its gradual evolution toward a system of organized "future" dealings had been forced by the necessities of the export trade, particularly of Europe. Shortly after 1850, the interior situation of the United States necessitated still further advances. It became impossible to handle the great grain crops of the West by former methods. Elevators and warehouses were built and receipts were given for grain in storage. The business assumed such enormous proportions that receipts for specific lots were no longer possible, and by 1860 the grading system was installed. In this way it was possible for the first time to make a real "short" sale as the term is understood today.

For the first time there was speculation of a "complete" character. The establishment of "future" trading has made it possible for the merchant dealing in grade and staple commodities to pursue his business without speculating. "Spot" or "cash" transactions may be purely speculative—as where the merchant buys the actual commodity to hold for a rise. The merchant on the other hand may buy or sell "futures" and thereby eliminate the risk caused by price changes.

The modern system of trading in future delivery contracts is not yet three-quarters of a century old. Such imperfections as it may have relate to faults of detail, and not of principle. The principles underlying the method have been worked out by the business world after hundreds of years of patient progress toward a

(Continued on Page 20)

Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations

By CARL R. MILLER

No. 1 in a series of advertisements describing the position of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the Chemical Industry

IT'S an axiom almost as old as civilization... "Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations".

The foundation stones upon which Mathieson has built a far-reaching business structure likewise rest on firmest bedrock. They symbolize three great factors in modern business... three great tenets that are basic and enduring: Resources... Research... Service.

The Mathieson organization represents one of the nation's largest and longest established manufacturers of industrial chemicals. Mathieson plants are conveniently located at sources of abundant raw materials. Mathieson manufacturing processes are modern and efficient... Mathieson chemists and engineers have made outstanding contributions in the field of chemical research... Mathieson service extends to nearly every section of Industrial America—north, south, east, west.

These strong foundations indicate the reasons why Mathieson is enabled to serve many industries in many fields with products known for quality and uniformity.

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Soda Ash...Liquid Chlorine...Bicarbonate of Soda...HTH (Hypochlorite)...Sulphur Dichloride...Caustic Soda...Bleaching Powder...Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua...PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)

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Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly
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PERSONAL NEWS

H. J. Kirby, of Anderson, S. C., has become overseer carding at one of the mills in Macon, Ga.

M. L. Cudd has resigned as overseer weaving at the Manville Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

Joe Wilson has been appointed overseer spinning at the Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.

J. W. Loggins has been promoted from night to day overseer weaving and cloth room at the Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala.

— — Evans has accepted the position of overseer weaving at the Manville-Jenckes Company, High Shoals, N. C.

J. L. Jewel has been promoted from overseer spinning to superintendent of the Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.

Dyer Moss, Southern sales manager of the Newport Chemical Company, addressed the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Seniors of the Clemson College Textile School upon "Vat Dyes and Dyeing" recently.

T. C. Davis, a recent graduate of the Clemson College (S. C.) Textile School has accepted a position with Stein, Hall & Co. Mr. Davis will fill the position in the Charlotte office made vacant by the promotion of W. N. Kline to the technical service department. Mr. Davis has had a number of years of practical mill experience before completing his college course.

Dr. Walter Lindenmeyer and Paul Bergold from Augsburg, Germany recently visited the Textile Department of Clemson College, S. C. Dr. Lindenmeyer was very much interested in the research work being conducted at Clemson College. He has been interested in experimental work for long draft in some of the plants in Germany.

T. A. Hightower, manager of the Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C., has been elected mayor of the mill village. The position does not conflict with the town government at Edgefield, but comes as a decision of the mill employees to elect a mayor and board of aldermen to regulate community affairs. Aldermen were elected as follows: Roper Jackson, F. H. Wood, B. Still, Glover Lowe, R. M. Scurry, Garfield Padgett, L. H. Koon.

Dr. Arthur Mothwurf has announced that his resignation as president of the American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff Corporations, Elizabethton, Tenn., had been formerly accepted by the board of directors of the two yarn manufacturing concerns. Dr. Mothwurf declared he tendered his resignation January 23 at a board meeting. He has not been active at the plants since his return from Germany.

B. C. Barton has been transferred from overseer night weaving at Shelbyville Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn., to a similar position at the Humboldt Mills, Humboldt, Tenn.

Henry Stokes has resigned his position at the Dunan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a position with Celanese Corporation of America. He will be attached to the Charlotte office. Mr. Stokes is originally from Tuscaloosa, Ala., and is a graduate of North Carolina State College Textile School.

PERSONAL NEWS

Russell D. Seribner, for the past 15 months, manager of the Crompton-Shenandoah plant of Waynshoro, Va., manufacturers of velours, has resigned the position. Mr. Schribner joined the selling division of the Crompton-Richmond Co., velveteens, with headquarters in New York. L. W. Mason, for the past year engaged in special work for the company here, has been made manager of the local plant.

Howard Bradshaw has resigned his position as overseer reed finishing and reed repair departments with the Textile Specialty Company, Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Bradshaw has been doing reed repairing on a small scale for the past ten years. He has moved his shop to Columbia, S. C., where he will devote his entire time to this business. He will also sell a well known weaving reed.

George L. Moore has become associated with The Kendall Company of Boston, divisions of which include the Kendall cotton mills in the South; Slatersville Finishing Company, Slatersville, R. I.; Lewis Manufacturing Company, Walpole, Mass.; Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill.; Kike Web Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind. In recent years, Mr. Moore has specialized in analysis and interpretation of economic and business trends. Some of his studies of distribution, production, and management for The Sherman Corporation, industrial engineers, include An Analysis of the Causes of Declining Profit Margins in Manufacturing; 859 Retailers Report Facts on Sales Duplication; Business Trends in Canada; Industrial Mergers, and Facts Regarding 100 Industrialists.

S. T. A. Divisions to Meet

The Carders Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its spring meeting at Clemson College on March 21st under the direction of C. O. Corn, chairman.

The Master Mechanics Division will hold their meeting in Charlotte on April 21st.

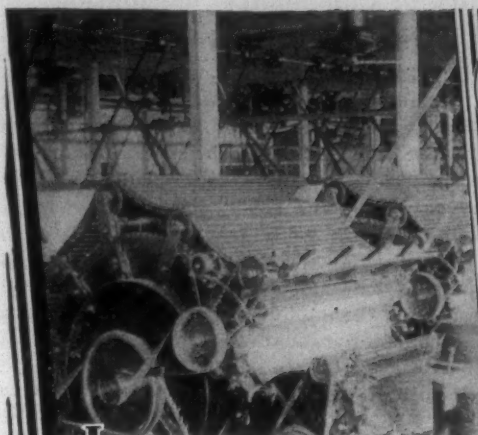
American Association to Meet in Pinehurst

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held in Pinehurst on May 13 and 14, it was announced by W. M. McLaurine, secretary.

Capacity of World Rayon Plants

The aggregate productive capacity of the rayon producers of the world is set at 417,750,000 pounds, according to the Silk and Rayon Directory, just published by John Heywood, Ltd., of Manchester, England. The book shows that there are now 182 firms producing rayon, but it is noted that the above figure represents capacity and not actual production.

The directory gives the viscose production as 346,000,000 pounds, produced by 124 firms and comprising 82.8 per cent of the total. Acetate yarn is produced by 31 firms reaching a total of 35,000,000 pounds which is 8.4 per cent. It is claimed that there is 20,500,000 pounds of cuprammonium yarn, comprising 4.9 per cent produced by 18 firms and only 16,150,000 or 3.9 per cent produced by 9 firms.



Is Belt Slip Your Worst Competitor?

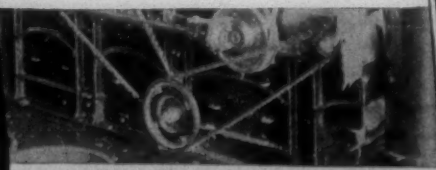
Belts that slip are your most serious competitors. They increase overhead and reduce production.

Oak tanned leather belting, for example, slips from three to eight per cent, depending on the particular conditions. This represents a corresponding loss of power, and, if machines are not running at the full rated capacity, a corresponding loss of production.

VIM Leather Belting, on the other hand, approaches nearer 100% power transmission efficiency than any other belting in existence. It holds production at the maximum, reduces power losses, and lasts considerably longer than other belts.

That's why it pays to insist on VIM.

VIM Leather Belting is a product of
THE HOUGHTON LINE



E.F. HOUGHTON & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. And All Over the World

History of Commodity Speculation

(Continued from Page 16)

definite end, and the world makes few mistakes when it proceeds in this manner. The suggestion, therefore, that this economic instrumentality be discarded like a piece of antiquated machinery for some untried expedient, seems premature to say the least.

The advantages, from the establishment of organized contract trading are to well known to require more than the briefest summary. Through the protection afforded against price changes, the merchant handling cotton and grain, for example, has been able and willing to work on a much closer margin of profit. The difference between the merchant margin under the future delivery contract system and without it, on world cotton crops of the present size, would run into tens of millions of dollars annually. We doubt if the average merchant, if he were unable to hedge his transactions, would be willing to undertake the risk at five dollars more gross profit than he receives today. On a crop of fifteen million bales, this would amount to \$75,000,000. The figure probably is minimum. The benefits of the contract system have been passed on to society through a higher price to the producer and a lower price to the consuming manufacturer.

This huge insurance bill has been paid by the speculator. This might imply that the speculator has been playing a losing game. The inference probably is correct in the main, but there are several ways of looking at the matter. In the first place, the gain to society has been enormous, for the risk, instead of falling on a limited merchant group, has been widely distributed. It also should be kept in mind that complaints frequently have been made regarding the enormous profits reaped by speculators. Evidently all have not lost. The speculator has been willing to assume the risk in the hope of profit. Even assuming that the operation for the entire body of speculators has been a losing one, the opportunity for profit always has existed.

We also encounter the frequent criticism that the greater proportion of dealings on the commodity exchanges is speculative in character. We frankly believe this may be true. We, however, regard this as a distinct advantage, as it implies a broad market always ready to take or deliver a commodity at the market price. If all transactions were of a trade character and we came to the autumn movement of cotton to market with merchants placing their hedge sales against purchases, the effect upon values would be disastrous. The independent floor broker trading in thousands of bales of cotton daily performs a distinct service to the cotton trade and the textile industry.

Now, if we are about to witness the passing of contract trading or speculation, what system of price insurance is to take its place? Have private merchant organizations grown to such size and financial power that they are able to assume the risk of price changes without hedge protection? If so, what would happen if such concerns should go out of business and leave the merchandising of cotton to less competent hands?

Assuming that the co-operative associations, under the fostering hand of the Government, grow in size, who is going to protect their accumulations against hostile fluctuations in the markets of the world? Cotton no longer is a commodity with its market controlled almost entirely by the United States. In 1920, we produced a crop of 13,271,000 bales, and the world crop was 20,118,000. Outside growths were less than 7,000,000 bales. In 1929, our crop was placed by the Department

of Agriculture at 14,919,000 bales. The world crop was around 25,848,000 bales, an excess of nearly 11,000,000 bales grown outside of the United States. This has happened in less than ten years. What will the situation be ten years from now?

Other questions are pertinent. Is Congress going to appropriate money to provide price insurance by taking the equivalent of hedges? What is the taxpayer going to say when he foots the bill formerly paid by the speculator? Bear in mind that the speculator always had the chance, or at least the hope of profit. The taxpayer has none.

Above all, what will happen to the cotton grower, if our Government, like the Government of Brazil, abandons its support program? The result, in our opinion, would be chaos. It is not likely to be a simple matter to coax the speculator back into his former role for footing the bill against price changes.

Viewing our problem from the standpoint of the outlook for the contract delivery system, we must say we are filled with misgivings. The efforts to bring about practical stabilization give the trader no incentive for entering the market—no hope of profit.

The distinctive features that make a commodity available for organized speculation are: First, subject, by nature of uncertain supply and demand, to wide fluctuations.

Of course, if these wide price changes can be eliminated, the services of the speculator are not required. Moreover, the speculator is not interested. If, however, the speculator is eliminated and the wide price changes develop later, the extent of the ensuing catastrophe needs no emphasis here.

In recent years the cotton exchanges of the United States have been shivering under the constant fear of Congressional legislation and regulation. Even the word "speculation" has been uttered in whispers, as if the occupation were not as honorable as that of a minister of the Gospel. The cotton exchanges could have pointed with pride to the statement of President Hadley of Yale in his notable work on economics: "The industrial development of the last three of four years, rightly interpreted, is an account of the reasons which have led society to put the control of its industry into the hands of a body of speculative investors."

As a result of its timidity and failure to stand up for its rights and to fight out its problems with wisdom and courage, the cotton trade of the United States has bowed to every whim and fancy that has passed through the corridors of the capitol. The effect of this has been pronounced. Every time, without exception, that a new scheme for statutory regulation has been proposed, the price of cotton has declined. Meantime, we have had the United States Cotton Futures Act that has been hampering in its influence, restricting the scope of deliveries on contract and thus laying the basis for frequent squeezes that have cost the spinners of the United States, as well as exporters, millions upon millions of dollars. In order to avert these squeezes, the system of Southern deliveries on New York contracts was proposed. There was much opposition to this step, and, in our opinion, it never would have won a majority had it not been for the belief and fear that it might be incorporated into the United States Futures Act and thus become a fixed law, practically impossible to repeal. It was felt wise to attempt the experiment voluntarily, and in case it should not prove beneficial to discard it by exchange action.

It is impossible at this time to pronounce clear judg-

(Continued on Page 27)

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

A Thought for Carded Yarn Spinners

A profitable market for any commodity is always limited by the consuming power of its purchasers.

Whenever the rate of production of any product exceeds the rate of consumption, prices drop, profits cease, a chaotic market condition develops. Business knows no exception to this rule.

There is, of course, nothing new in this thought. It is a point, however that continually needs emphasis because so many producers apparently lose sight of it.

If any producer ever needed to keep this thought constantly in mind, it is the spinner of carded yarns.

Failure to realize this will inevitably lead him down the road to disaster, over the hills and far away.

A very real depression exists among the consumers of carded yarn. It is estimated that today they are able to purchase only two-thirds of their normal requirements. And two-thirds is a very conservative estimate. There is good reason to hope that this reduction of purchasing power of carded yarn consumers will be nearer normal after a few months. The point is that today, their yarn purchases are two-thirds of what they can normally be counted upon to buy.

That is the picture that all carded yarn spinners should keep constantly before them. If not, an already unsatisfactory situation is going to become worse.

It is one thing to curtail production 10, 15 or 25 per cent. It is quite another to intelligently and systematically regulate production in accordance with the demand from consumers. The latter course is the only sensible one now.

Fortunately for the yarn industry, a number of the leading spinners are fully appreciative of the present emergency. They are making every

effort to regulate their production with the needs of the consuming industries and are making very good progress in avoiding the accumulation of yarn stocks. Nor are they forcing sales.

In investigating the operations of carded yarn mills this week, we find that such prominent spinners as Harriet and Henderson Mills, the Shuford group, the Bladenboro Mills, Sterling Mills, the C. W. Johnston group; the Gossett Mills; the Cannon Mills; the Roxboro Mills; Cora Mills; Catawba Cotton Mills and others are basing their production upon the ability of consumers to buy yarns.

With the example of such leadership before them, we sincerely hope that all carded yarn spinners will see the common sense viewpoint that now dictates such action.

No one likes to think of further curtailment at this time, but it must be realized that curtailment is effective only when carried far enough and that the alternative will eventually bring about a virtual shut down of carded yarn plants.

Prompt regulation of carded yarn production to present demands offers to spinners the only road to profits. Otherwise the backwash from piled up stocks will wipe them out.

✓ A Self Appointed Moses

Frank Graham, Dean of the University of North Carolina seems to have appointed himself as the Moses who is to lead the textile industry of North Carolina out of the wilderness and into the arms of Wm. Green, Fred Erwin Beal, Thomas F. McMahon, et al.

Mr. Graham has never had any experience either in business or industry, but he feels qualified to direct those in industry.

On page 15 is a letter and enclosure which he recently broadcast over North Carolina.

While we were wondering why we had overlooked the fact (?), as stated in the second section of the enclosure, that "the right of investors of capital to organize and bargain collectively is recognized," we received, direct from Dean Graham, a revised statement together with a cordial invitation to sign same and we sent him the following reply:

February 3, 1930.

Mr. Frank Graham,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your invitation to sign the manifest which you are preparing to send to the newspapers but must decline.

I do not blame you for preparing a revision of your first statement. It certainly needed revising.

As you advocate frank discussion, I would appreciate your answering for me the following questions: lawful assembly been denied in North Carolina?

(2) Where and when has the right of labor to organize been denied in North Carolina?

(3) Where and when have the investors of capital been allowed to bargain collectively? I was under the

(1) Where and when has freedom of speech and impression that capital and industry were specifically prohibited from bargaining collectively. What does the Sherman Act mean?

(4) Labor in North Carolina has the right to bargain collectively and as far as I know, that right has never been denied them. Do you wish to assert that when labor wishes to bargain collectively, employers shall be forced against their will to bargain with them? Would or would not that be denying to employers their Constitutional rights?

(5) What do you expect to develop, through a survey, which is not already known? You have as an employee of the University of North Carolina a young lady who was for many years with a group of North Carolina mills. There are no walls around mill villages and you can personally enter any mill village and discuss with the mill employees their wages and working and living conditions. What is it you wish to know?

(6) You are paid a salary to teach the young men in the University of North Carolina for nine months of the year. You have no experience in industry or business. Why do you feel that you are especially qualified or chosen to tell the textile industry of North Carolina how to conduct its business?

(7) If the coveted survey is made, what do you expect as results except as material for additional magazine and newspaper attacks upon the industry?

(8) Would you like to become manager of a cotton mill and show the industry exactly how it should be run? I think I can arrange for you to become manager of a small mill if you wish to give a demonstration.

I am sincerely interested in getting your answers to these questions.

Yours very truly,

DAVID CLARK.

Everybody's Business

We were notified last week that one publication in each industry could secure the syndicated articles of Floyd W. Parsons entitled "Everybody's Business."

Our immediate telegram of acceptance reached them one hour ahead of another textile journal and we will therefore be able to publish "Everybody's Business" twice per month.

Floyd W. Parsons is a graduate of Lehigh University. After serving as editor of various business publications, he became the author of the "Everybody's Business" pages which ran in the Saturday Evening Post for nearly four years. He is now editorial director of several business periodicals, and at the same time his writings continue to appear regularly in the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines of national circulation.

It is probable that no other writer of business and popular science stories reaches such a large audience as does Mr. Parsons. His contacts with America's leaders of industry are unexcelled, and the organized methods he has developed to keep

abreast of current happenings put him closely in touch with the advances in thought and practice in dozens of important fields of activity.

Mr. Parsons' articles are not only brimful of inspiration, but they contain workable suggestions designed to save time and effort. He is able to exercise his imagination and at the same time keep his feet on the ground.

The first of the series entitled "A Fortune Building Time" appears on page 10 of this issue and is very opportune.

Splendid Address by Bernard Cone

We regret very much, that part of this issue had been printed before we received a copy of an address made Monday night by Bernard Cone of Greensboro, N. C., before the student body of the University of North Carolina.

The address of Mr. Cone's was an unusually frank, clear and able discussion of the textile situation, and desiring to publish it in full, we will withhold publication until next week.

The Cone family, beginning with Moses and Ceasar Cone and including the young men of today, have been noted for liberality and for fair treatment of their employees, and the statement of Bernard Cone will carry unusual weight with the people of North Carolina.

Governor of Alabama Denies Statement

A man who was present at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor tell us that he heard James L. Hurst, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, rise in the meeting and state that he had conferred with the Governor of Alabama and that he had pledged that he would not call out troops in case of a textile strike in Alabama.

The following is an extract from a newspaper report of the meeting.

Chief factor in selection of the Alabama city was the promise of the Governor of that State, relayed to the session by James L. Hurst, president of the Alabama Federation. He declared that the Governor would welcome the organization and had agreed not to call out State troops in case of a disturbance.

We wrote Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama and received a reply containing the following statements:

I have denied this so many times that it seems useless to do this further.

I not only did not make the statement, but never had such a thought.

Our readers will realize where this leaves James L. Hurst, but he is no different from many of the paid organizers and leaders of the American Federation of Labor.

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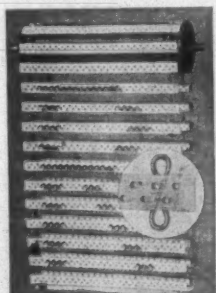
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

Brookneal, Va. — The new plant of the Surewear Hosiery Mills, which was burned recently, is to be rebuilt.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Lonsdale Mills, of Providence, R. I., which acquired a plant site here some time ago, are expected to build a mill here this year.

Burlington, N. C. — The Foster Knitting Mills have placed orders with Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J., for a number of full fashioned hosiery machines.

Columbia, Tenn.—Cadet Hosiery Company has let contract to Alfred Hofman, Inc., West New York, N. J., for 60 full fashioned hosiery machines.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Production of the Arkwright Mills will hereafter be sold through Joshua L. Baily & Co., New York. The mill manufactures sheetings, osnaburgs and drills.

Columbus, Ga. — Muscogee Manufacturing Company has recently installed six new Crompton & Knowles wide looms, these being the first wide looms bought by the mill. It is supposed that these looms will be used for making wide tickings.

Thomaston, Ga.—The Thomaston Bleachery has extended its finishing service, with the addition of one three-roll 110-inch Perkins friction calender, which will be used in finishing glazed sheetings and the like.

The mill also added one five-roll straight calender, this being a product from Textile Finishing Company.

Americus, Ga.—Sumter County Rayon Mills, owned by the Americus Chamber of Commerce, has closed down for an indefinite period. The mill, organized here two years ago, is equipped to manufacture rayon underwear, with 10 wide looms and suitable dyeing equipment. It is understood that the mill will be offered for sale, jointly or outright, at an early date.

Randleman, N. C.—The Deep River Mills, Inc., here, are installing in the finishing room, dust suction equipment, and have just finished the placing of a new napper in this department.

Between 250 and 300 automatic looms are being installed to replace the old style looms. The plant at present is operating on a full time day schedule, it was said.

Trenton, Tenn.—Bids are being received by the Trenton Mills, Inc., W. A. Harder, president, Valatie, N. Y., for the fabricated steel work on the proposed textile mill here. The structure will be 300 by 105 feet, one and two stories, with monitor roof, and equipped with automatic sprinklers. The mill will be equipped with 50 cards and intermediate card room machinery, 12,500 spindles, 20 winders and 50 knitting machines for the production of cotton yarns and knitted cloth. The buildings will be erected by company engineers and are expected to be ready for operation around July 1. Machinery will be driven by motors using electric current generated in a plant on the premises.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Chester, S. C. — The new Draper automatic looms, which were recently purchased for Springstein Mills here, are being rapidly installed. There are 350 which are replacing a large number of the old gingham looms of the plant. Some of the gingham looms will not be removed and the plant will continue to manufacture gingham as well as new products.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — D. A. Jewell was re-elected president of Crystal Spring Bleachery. D. A. Jewell, Jr., was elected vice-president; R. H. Jewell, treasurer, and E. Y. Chapin, secretary.

Directors authorized a quarterly dividend on basis of 7 per cent on preferred and dividend on basis of 6 per cent on common stock. Reports of officers showed last year a prosperous one and expansion of the plant was predicted during the next 12 months.

San Antonio, Tex. — A report received here from the Rio Grande Valley states, that Harlingen, Texas will receive one or more cotton mills. Plans for using a large building constructed to house a cotton mill, but never used for that purpose, are being worked out.

Walter D. Dickerson of the Central Power & Light Co. estimates that the valley will support a large population, and with low-priced labor, availability of cotton and other factors enumerated in the survey, should prove favorable to any concern establishing a cotton mill, he stated.

Newberry, S. C. — The contract for installing sewers in 37 residences at Oakland Mills has been awarded to Fiske-Carter Construction Company of Spartanburg and the same company will also put in sewerage in 73 houses at Mollohon Mill. The cost will be approximately \$70,000.

The contract for grading and putting in coping at Mollohon Mill has been awarded to Carolina Construction Company and the work has commenced.

Greenville, S. C. — J. D. Woodside, president of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company and the Easley Cotton Mills, denied the report that his mills contemplate going back to full-time production.

These mills, located at Greenville, Fountain Inn, Simpsonville, Easley and Liberty, S. C., recently eliminated all extra running time. In addition, and beginning early in February, says Mr. Woodside, the Woodside and Easley groups, with six plants, will go on a 40-hour week schedule, or its equivalent. This will amount to 33 per cent reduction in running time.

Greensboro, N. C. — The Greensboro Full Fashioned Hosiery Mills are to spend approximately \$750,000 for enlargements and improvements to the plant. Plans for an addition that will double the capacity of the mill are being drawn by C. C. Hartman, local architect and contract for the building will be let within a short time. When completed the mill company will have a property investment of more than a million dollars.

At present, the plant has a weekly capacity of 3,500 dozen pairs of hose and the additional equipment to be installed will increase weekly production to 10,000 dozen pairs. The mill will then employ practically 1,000 per-

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

sons and have an annual pay roll of \$625,000. At the present the company operates 36 full fashioned machines and the addition will provide room for more than 100, according to Osborne Pfingst, president of the company.

Columbus, Ga.—The towel contract secured by the Muscogee Manufacturing Company for supplying the recently opened New Yorker Hotel in New York, was the largest name woven towel contract ever placed by any one hotel, according to George P. Swift, vice-president and sales manager of the firm.

"These towels," he says, "were made on the latest improved jacquard looms, which were operated for many months day and night in order to have the towels ready for the opening. Another item of general trade interest is that, while there has been a tendency among the retail buyers to buy colored border effects in towels, the New Yorker Hotel decided that an all white towel, with their name woven in white, would always appear reater and cleaner, and it was for this reason that it was selected. The same general tendency is noted in towel purchases of all the largest and best hotels and other institutions."

Greenville, S. C.—The Camperdown Mill, which has been idle for the past two weeks has resumed operation to finish out the stock in process of manufacture, it was announced by W. C. Beacham, president of the Peoples National Bank, and a member of the creditors' committee which operated the mill for some time prior to its purchase by the banks.

While the gods in process of manufacture will require about a month to finish, there is now little likelihood of the mill shutting down again, Mr. Beacham said. Operations, resumed now for the first time since the mill was purchased by the creditors for \$270,000, probably will be continued indenitely, either under the present management, or new, it was stated.

Efforts on the part of the present owners to resell the mill are known to have been under way for the past two weeks. But just what success, if any, has been encountered has not been made public. Camperdown Mill has slightly more than 12,000 spindles and employs about 300 persons.

Durham Mill Operations Gain

Durham, N. C.—Textile mills here are now operating on practically a full-time basis and conditions are more optimistic than they have been during the last year or more. Several larger mills had been operating on a three-day basis each week, but are now back on a five-day schedule. Mill workers are getting more time than at almost any period of the last 12 months.

56% of Textile Firms Show Net Income for 1928

Although corporations generally enjoyed a more profitable year in 1928 than in 1927, the textile manufacturing group as a whole was not in this class, as only 56 per cent of the returns of this group showed net incomes in 1928 contrasted with 60 per cent with net incomes in the previous year, according to preliminary report on statistics of income for 1928 filed up to last August 31, which was made public by the Internal Revenue Bureau, compared to a similar report for 1927 returned filed to the same date of 1928.

Cotton Waste Mills Expanding

LaGrange, Ga.—Cotton waste plants at this time are busily engaged in renewing waste contracts with cotton mills for 1930. Contracts indicate a slightly lower average for 1930 than for the previous year. It is generally noticed that waste plants appear to be operating more satisfactorily, with increased productions, since January 1st.

During the past year, waste utilization mills in and about Georgia have added weaving equipment, somewhat a new process in that organization, but a necessary adjunct, making use of those waste fibers which have before been resold. Valley Mills, locally, have added sewing and finishing or trimming apparatus, experiencing good business in wiping cloths, a 75 per cent waste product used for towels, mechanics wiping cloths and the like. Ficket Manufacturing Company, Atlanta; Julius Feidlander Company, Columbus, and the West Point Utilization Company, West Point, are all reworking thread waste. Much of the thread waste is being garnetted, which consists of beaters tearing the fibers apart, rendering the waste thread into its original state, but with shorter length fibers, of course.

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History of Commodity Speculation

(Continued from Page 50)

eries on contracts. In certain respects it has been a fulfillment of the predictions of its chief proponent. Squeezes in contracts are less likely to occur. Merchant organizations have a more satisfactory contract for hedging as a result of the elimination of probable squeezes. The present carrying charge is a distinct economy for the merchant. Profits for shippers are likely to be more of a purely merchant character.

This is the history of Southern delivery from the inment on the full merits or demerits of Southern delivery of its operation to date. Last season the speculator, stimulated by the hang-over of ancient bullish enthusiasm, stood and took the hedges poured out against purchases. Is this fatuous optimism going to persist? If it does not, who takes the hedges? The developments in the next year, particularly with a fair sized crop, should be most illuminating. In all fairness, we might state that our conclusion is that the institution of Southern delivery on contract has given the merchant an ideal instrument for price insurance if he can induce the speculator to take the hedges. If the speculator refuses to do so, the farmer is in for a rather bad time unless Congress makes colossal additions to its farm relief appropriations and the Government takes the place of the speculator.

We now have the Federal Farm Board in the saddle. What new magic is to be invoked by this body? Thus far, we have had the highly original suggestion, amounting almost to a threat, that the farmer reduce his acreage reduction going to be heeded? To show the obstacles faced by the Farm Board in obtaining acreage reduction, we point to a recent utterance of Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, one of the leading exponents of farm proposition ever made to agriculture, and was quoted in the press as stating that if this were brought about it would be necessary to shoot twenty per cent of the wheat growers of Iowa.

What price cotton? What level is to be fixed by the Federal Farm Board as a return for the grower? Is it to be a political price or an economic price? If it is a political price, will an already prostrate industry take the product at the price set? Is the fiat of a small body of men on the value of a commodity going to be as sound as the collective judgment of an industry backed by more than a century of experience in passing upon values?

We take a firm stand on this proposition: The Federal Farm Board can do nothing for the farmer that the cotton trade has not done and does not stand ready to do. When it comes to supporting the price of cotton, when it gets below a profit returning basis, the buying power from the speculative investors is of cotton, when it gets below a profit returning basis, the buying power from the speculative investors is for in excess of any amount that the taxpayer of this country is willing for Congress to appropriate. The stimulus of bullish enthusiasm, when it feels convinced of values, can bring about a buying movement far in excess of any that can be invoked by a Government bureau.

The situation is not without its consolation. If cotton sells at poverty prices under the paternalistic policy of the Federal Farm Board, the blame for such a depression at this time can not be placed at the doors of the cotton exchanges. In other words, the speculator will pass out of the picture. Speculation requires a free market. It must have the liberty of passing its own judgment on values. It can not function if it is com-

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pelled to guess the market policy of a Government bureau.

We firmly believe that this whole program is fundamentally unsound. It can end only in disaster. In our opinion, it is more pernicious in its ultimate ramifications than the former proposal containing the equalization fee. The equalization fee at least made it possible to define the limits of loss. Moreover, in this case we have embarked on a program for the elimination of seasoned and experienced merchant organizations which represent some of the country's most priceless assets. With the destruction of these trade instrumentalities, we will be launched on an advanced socialistic program dominated by a costly bureaucracy. From this economic tangle it probably would take our Government years to extricate itself.

The only answer to this vexing question, in our opinion, will be found in a free hand for the cotton trade itself to solve its own problems in its own way by its own courage and intelligence. If this course is followed, we firmly believe the results will be constructive and gratifying not only to the cotton producer but to the entire country as well.

Ewing-Thomas to Buy All Combed Yarn From Cannon

Cannon Mills, Inc., and Ewing-Thomas Corporation, of Chester, Pa., have entered into an arrangement whereby Ewing-Thomas purchases all combed yarn requirements from Cannon Mills and the latter takes over the sales and distribution of the mercerized yarn and thrown silk output of Ewing-Thomas.

This gives the Chester concern a uniform regular

source of supply of gray (combed) yarn and at the same time makes Cannon Mills a competitor in the mercerizing field. Ewing-Thomas Corporation is successor to Ewing-Thomas Converting Company, a \$250,000 concern, of which the officers included James L. Rankin, president, and Moses Ewing, treasurer. The converting company has been engaged for some years in making warp mercerized and gassed cotton yarns on cones, tubes and skeins and in throwing tram silk.

In the new setup, Moses Ewing is president and general manager; Mr. Rankin is vice-president, and Samuel M. D. Clapper, who is a vice-president of the Cannon Mills, Inc., is treasurer and sales manager of Ewing-Thomas Corporation.

Seeking Better Cotton

Captain Elliott Springs, manager of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, at Fort Mill, and R. W. Hamilton, of the Clemson College Extension Service, through L. W. Johnson, county agent, are inviting farmers of Fort Mill and contiguous territory to meet them at the Fort Mill High School Friday evening at 7:30, at which time there will be a discussion by Captain Springs and Mr. Hamilton of the practicability of the farmers growing a better grade of cotton that may be used by the Fort Mill cotton mills. Captain Springs will explain how the growing of the better cotton will benefit the farmers in a better price. He has purchased 1,000 bushels of cotton seed of good staple cotton and will sell this seed to farmers at the cost price. Mr. Hamilton will fully explain the various varieties of cotton and give valuable pointers on successful and profitable cotton growing.—Yorkville Inquirer.

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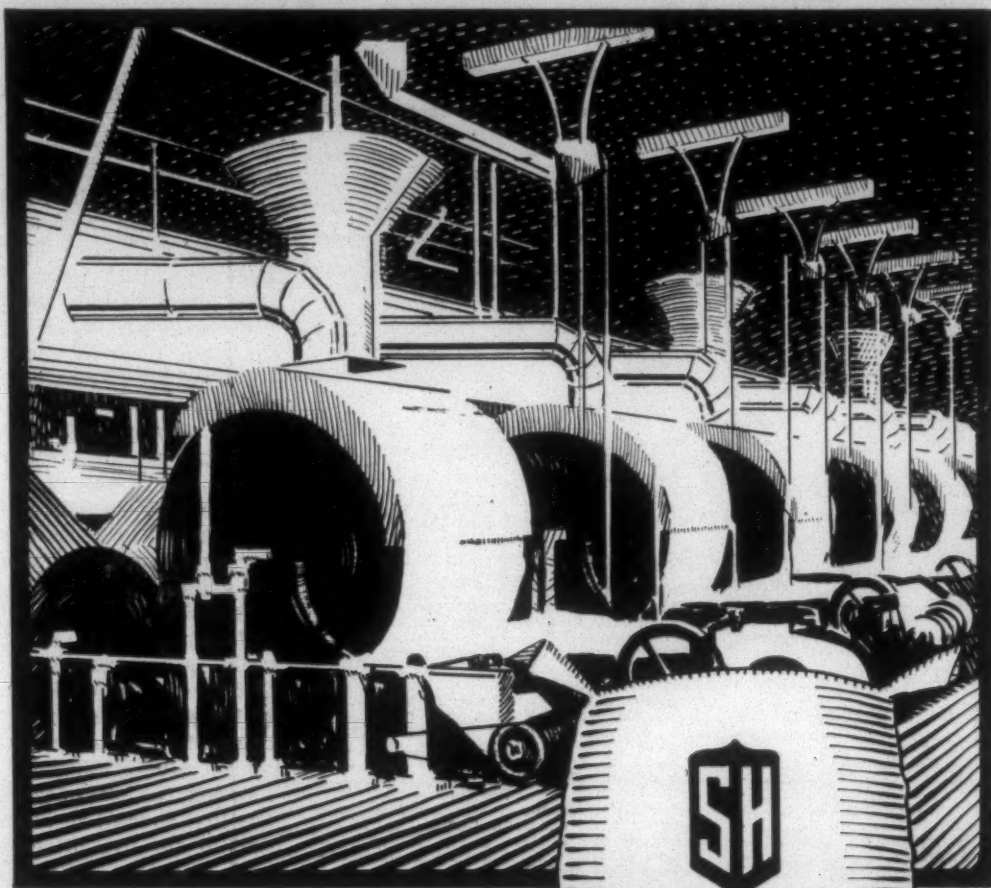
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Akron Belting Co.	41	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Aktivin Corp.	44	Lewis, John D.	—
Alemite Mfg. Corp.	—	Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Allen Company	—	Lincoln Hotel	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Link-Belt Co.	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	27	Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.	—
American Bobbin Co.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	31
American Enka Corp.	6	Lowell Crayon Co.	—
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	M	
American Kron Scales Co.	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	36
American Moistening Co.	—	Mathieson Alkali Works	17
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	Mauney Steel Co.	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	38	McCampbell & Co.	39
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—	Mill Devices Co., Inc.	—
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.	4	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	37
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	44	N	
Ashworth Bros.	—	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	21
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Atlanta Brush Co.	—	Neutrasol Chemical Corp.	—
B			
Bahason Co.	1	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	38	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co.	39	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	39	O	
Barber Mfg. Co.	37	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	18	P	
Bond, Chas. Co.	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	26	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Buffalo Forge Co.	—	Piccadilly Hotel	40
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
C			
Caldwell, W. E. Co.	—	R	
Catlin & Co.	39	Rockweave Mills, Inc.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	25	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	24
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	25
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	43	S	
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	18	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3	Scott, Henry L. Co.	37
Crump, F. M. & Co.	24	Seaboard Ry.	—
Curran & Barry	38	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26	Seydel-Woolley Co.	41
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Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Deering, Miliken & Co., Inc.	38	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	24	S K F Industries	—
Draper Corporation	—	Sonneborn, L., Sons	—
Dronfield Bros.	—	Sonoco Products	—
Duke Power Co.	33	Southern Ry.	40
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	9	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	44
E			
Eaton, Paul B.	40	Stafford Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	35	Stanley Works	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	Standard Oil Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	32
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	29
F			
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	38
Federal Phosphorus Co.	—	Stodghill & Co.	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	T	
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	—	Taylor Instrument Cos.	31
Ford, J. B. Co.	43	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
G			
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
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Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	13
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H			
Harris, A. W. Oil Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	41
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Hercules Powder Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	39
H. & B. American Machine Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	19	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	44
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	W	
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Washburn	—
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	40
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
I			
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24	Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
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Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
K			
Kaumagraph Co.	11	Whitin Machine Works	—
Keever Starch Co.	34	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	40
L			
Lambeth Rope Corp.	40	Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
Lane, W. T. & Bros.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
Langley, W. H. & Co.	38	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
		Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	—
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	38

Wanted

Designer and overseer of weave room. Must be production getter, and thoroughly understand fixing Jacquards and looms and be able to make his own designs. Address A. L. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale

5000—4 x 5½ used wood spools.
1000—4 x 5 used wood spools.
Price and sample upon request. Lowell Shuttle Co., Lowell, Mass.

COTTON GOODS IMPORTS

Washington, D. C.—Cotton piece goods imports into the United States during the year 1929 were slightly less than the total for the preceding year, but the value of the yardage received last year was greater than 1928, according to a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Imports of cotton fabrics during December, 1929, were greater than the corresponding month of the previous year, while the value of the goods received was less.

During the 12 months of 1929, imports of cotton fabrics totaled 48,863,211 square yards, valued at \$12,554,980, compared with 50,085,065 square yards, valued at \$12,554,980 for the previous corresponding period, indicating a decrease of 1,221,854 square yards, but an increase in the value by \$26,449.

December cotton piece goods imports amounted to 3,683,975 square yards, valued at \$906,161, as against 3,376,203 yards valued at \$949,387 for the same month in 1928, showing a gain of 307,772 square yards, but a loss in value of \$43,226.

Among the classifications of cottons that showed an increase in imports at the five principal customs ports of entry in the United States during last year were:

Poplins, broadcloths, madras, oxfords and other shirtings in the unbleached and bleached state; bleached sateens, woven with not more than seven harnesses; printed, colored and fancy woven sateens woven with eight or more harnesses; ratines, dotted swisses and ginghams, two or more colors, 20 to 59 average yarn number; unbleached lawns, organdies, nainsooks and similar fine goods.

Losses were registered in the following classifications:

Printed colored and fancy woven poplins, broadcloths, madras and other shirting materials; printed, colored and fancy woven sateens, woven with not more than seven harnesses; unbleached and bleached sateens, woven with eight or more harnesses; unbleached, printed, colored and fancy woven lawns, organdies, nainsooks and similar fine goods; plain and fancy voiles; plain and fancy crepes; and all jacquard woven cloths, other than swivels or lappets.

Recommends Closer Relations

(Continued from Page 14)

that would take the whole question out of the realm of politics and secure for their State immunity from strife. I am not personally acquainted with Governor Richards, but from what I have seen and heard these last few weeks I would expect him to give the full force of his influence in a movement that promised the largest economic, social and spiritual good of our people.

"There is the question of legislation—from the record of the South Carolina manufacturers I would pledge a large majority of them to support any legislation which was for the good of our people and the industry upon which they are depending.

"In this whole matter I am assuming that the spirit of South Carolina is representative of the spirit of the whole area involved. Chambers of Commerce, dinner clubs, secret orders in the industrial territory and most certainly the church could and would support and promote this organization of goodwill in which employees and employers 'live behind open doors.'"

Senate Keeps Tariff Rate On Rayon

Washington, D. C.—With wide swaths in the ranks of Democrats and Republican independents, the Senate beat back three attempts to lower existing tariffs on raw products used for rayon clothing and voted for the slightly higher protection proposed by the Republican regulars.

Senator Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, who contended the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem was inadequate, endeavored to reduce the minimum specific rate from 45 to 40 cents a pound. He lost, 37 to 34.

Then Senator Fletcher, Democrat, Florida, proposed eliminating the minimum provision altogether. This was rejected, 48 to 26.

The rates proposed by the finance committee Republicans, approximately the same as those in the House bill, were thereupon approved without a record vote.

They would provide a duty of 45 per cent on single or grouped rayon filaments and single yarns weighing 150 deniers or more per length of 450 meters; 50 per cent on those weighing less than that, and an additional five per cent on plied yarns. All of these, however, would not go below 45 cents a pound.

An additional cumulative duty of 50 cents a pound would be levied on any yarns having more than 20 "turns twist" per inch.

Present rates are specific 45 and 50 cents a pound, but there is an ad valorem minimum of 45 per cent.

Dalton, Ga.—The recently completed Mill No. 3 of Westcott Hosiery Mills here will be occupied by the newly created department for fine-gauge circular knit hosiery. The other two units will continue to produce "Mode-Modeled" hosiery as in the past and will be entirely separate from the new plant.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

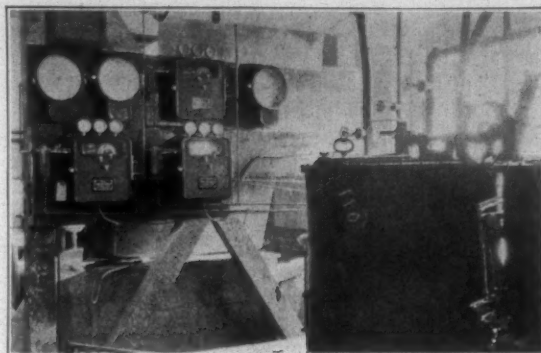
Engineers for the Textile Industry

New York
Charlotte

Boston

Chicago
Spartanburg

Even Cooking Uniform Application PAR Weaving



There you have the Tycos Slasher Control System expressed in terms of *results*. No human control can hope to equal it. It is unerringly consistent—a system of temperature control that has been *proved* in the field.

How are your warps running? Look to your slashing. The answer is there. If you depend on hand control, unsatisfactory work in the looms is bound to creep in occasionally, at best. You can't defeat the law of averages.

Replace haphazard slashing with *positive* Tycos results. The cost of the installation is soon outbalanced by the improved performance of the warps in the looms. You should have complete information regarding the Tycos system. It will be furnished gladly.

Taylor Instrument Companies

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

Canadian Plant
Tycos Building
Toronto

Manufacturing Distributors
In Great Britain
Short & Mason, Ltd., London

Tycos

Temperature Instruments

Indicating Recording Controlling

111 New Industries for Piedmont Carolinas

The Piedmont section of the two Carolinas gained 111 new industries during the year 1929, according to a survey by the industrial department of the Southern Power Company. That total, an average of more than two new industrial plants per week, compares with a total of 117 new plants established during the year 1928. The survey says:

"Not less than thirty-five different lines of industry are represented among the 111 new establishments. Aside from many different lines within the textile field the articles being manufactured by the new plants includes furniture, tobacco products, flour, mixed feeds, creosoted timber, bobbins, shuttles, veneering, electric signs, soap, dowels, metal castings, tool handles, window screens, stamped metal products, lathes, shirts, underwear, buttons, tin foil, handkerchiefs, bathing suits, paper boxes and cartons, syrup, flooring and other products."

The survey revealed that the largest number of new plants within any one industry is in the hosiery field, twenty-six new hosiery mills being enumerated. Several of the plants are full-fashioned hosiery mills. The expansion in the full-fashioned hosiery field has been largely in Charlotte, Burlington and Greensboro. The survey showed nineteen textile plants other than hosiery mills, this number embracing new weaving plants, finishing plants, rayon and silk mills.

Burlington led all cities in Piedmont Carolinas in the number of new enterprises established, its total being nineteen. Charlotte and Greenville were tied for second place with eleven new industrial establishments each. Winston-Salem and High Point followed with

eight and six, respectively. Greensboro, Spartanburg and North Wilkesboro each had five, Salisbury and Hendersonville had four each. Mount Airy, Chester and Kernersville had two each, while one new plant was claimed by each of the following towns: Taylorsville, Lenoir, Anderson, Graham, Reidsville, Thomasville, Highlands, China Grove, Rockwell and Mooresboro.

Discuss New Cotton Uses

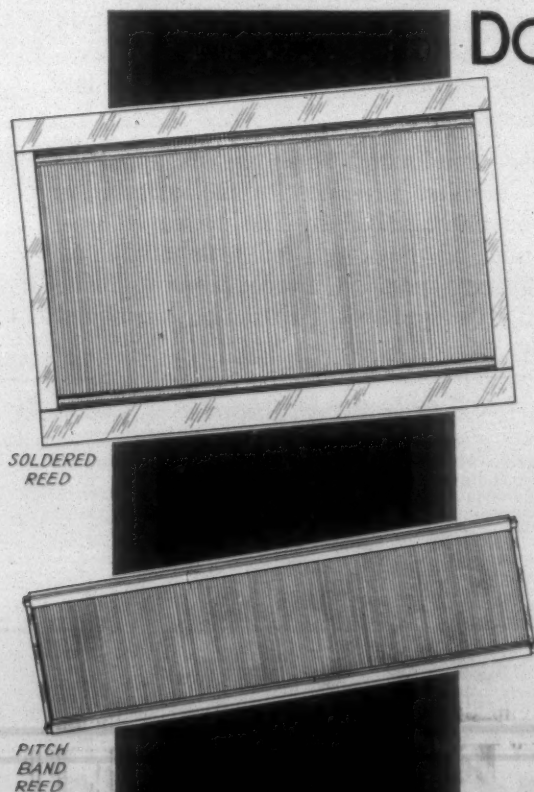
A program to develop new uses for cotton for the current year was discussed at a meeting in Washington of the new uses committee composed of representatives from the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the Cotton-Textile Institute.

According to a report of the committee, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is making considerable progress on its study of cotton bags for packing fruits and vegetables on its study of the consumption of American cotton by grade and staple and on its investigation of fabrics from a quality standpoint.

Cotton Bags Studied

It has completed a study of cotton bags for power laundries and a publication thereon will be issued in the near future. The program for 1930 is very extensive, including, among other studies, its study on the use of tarpaulins and cotton picking sacks and sheets, its technological studies to develop suitable fabrics for bags for vegetables and citrus fruits and its studies to determine the trends and utilization of cotton as related to other important fibers.

The Department of Commerce, through the Bureau of



DO YOU USE SPECIALIZED LOOM REEDS?

To get the maximum results from your looms, the greatest care must be taken in the selection of the reeds to be used.

Every material has different characteristics that necessitates a reed built to suit these specific requirements. There is no economy in using a type reed that is continually jaggng or breaking the threads—causing a lot of "second" material that could just as well have been "top quality" if the correct reed had been used.

Our reeds are made in all types and sizes of Soldered and Pitch Band; also Slasher, Beaming and Lease Combs, Leno, and Velvet and Plush Reeds.

They are made of super-flexible reed wire that maintains its original perfect shape. The reeds are absolutely smooth and perfectly spaced. They will not cut or jag the thread. Rust proof finish in Monel Metal furnished on request.

Would you like further information?

Steel
Needle
Mfg. Co.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Plant
621 E. McBee Ave.,
Greenville, S. C.

New England Office
44 Franklin St.,
Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

Standards, is continuing its investigation of test methods, construction and special development problems.

These include measurements of slipperiness of coefficient of friction of fabrics, measurements of resilience and stiffness of fabrics and application to measurement of drape and wrinkle-ability, abrasion test methods, spinning of fine and coarse yarns and the weaving of special fabrics such as cotton underwear fabrics, cotton rice bags, etc.

The Department of Commerce, through its textile division, has made preliminary surveys since the last meeting of the committee of the toy industry, sporting goods industry and the trunk industry as pertaining to auto-trunks. The data obtained on this last study will be published in the near future under the title of "The Auto Trunk."

New Surface Cloth Printer

A new automatic surface printing machine for textiles has been developed in Europe, which can handle from two to 20 colors. The machine is 16½ feet high, 25 feet deep and 11 feet wide. It weighs over 17½ tons, and requires from 7 to 10 horsepower for operation.

The manufacturers, Maschinenfabrik Max Kroenert, of Altona-Bahrenfeld, Germany, declare the machine permits quick changes in pattern and can be operated with very little labor and at a low cost. It is said to give a clear, well defined print and does not smudge.

It is used for printing silk, rayon, cotton, wool, linen and plush fabrics. The machine does not require engraved copper rolls, but instead the design is raised on the printing roll. The pattern is printed on a blanket which transfers the printed pattern to the cloth. The fabric to be printed runs on the surface of the main cylinder.

This type of printing is used extensively in wall and other paper printing, but is not used to any extent for cloth printing in the United States, as it has been the belief that sufficiently clear outlines cannot be secured. However, the new development is said to overcome the objections previously made.—New Bedford Standard.

Real Salesmanship

The following story is told by C. E. Pettibone, general manager Engineering Department of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company:

"The other day I heard of a salesman who was eminently successful, selling shoes or ships or sealing wax, or something, who made a lot of money which he gambled foolishly in the stock market. In the recent crash, he lost his money, his nerve, and his grip on life as well. So he wandered down to the dock to commit suicide. Just as he was about to jump off the pier, the long blue-coated arm of the law grabbed him by the shoulder and demanded:

"What ja think ya doin'?"

The salesman turned around with: "Say, see that water down there. I am going to jump in and drown myself, drown my sorrows, my woes, and end everything."

"Gwan, you can't do that, it's against the law," replied the officer, and roughly dragged the woe-begone salesman away.

They left the dock with the salesman talking in his best sales style, using both his voice and his free hand. In just three minutes, they reappeared around the corner of the pier shed, and both jumped in. That was certainly real salesmanship."

5th and LAST



IS there any logic that can keep more and more makers of furniture, hardware and weavers of upholstery materials from locating here?

For the active Piedmont Carolinas' furniture industry, fifth in the Nation, is still importing the bulk of its upholstery fabrics, varnishes, and finishes, and *all* of its hardware.

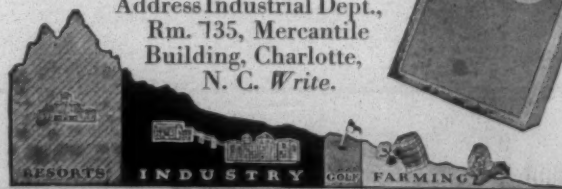
Only three years ago there was no local source of supply for tapestries, velours, brocades and other fabrics used by the furniture industry.

Today, those factories that have been established here have made exceptional progress. There is still room for many more. They *do not have to hunt for a market.*

As to the making of hardware, the field is still completely open. Yet every fact that favors success exists right here.

Why not know? The facts are here for you in this book—"Piedmont Carolinas."

Address Industrial Dept.,
Rm. 735, Mercantile
Building, Charlotte,
N. C. Write.



DUKE POWER COMPANY

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND OTHER ALLIED INTERESTS

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 10)

tion that the return of prosperity in our country must await a complete settlement of difficulties in the automobile, the radio and the airplane industries, will likely find that they have been entertaining a mistaken idea.

In order to get a clearer understanding of the present situation, we must concentrate attention on major matters and not permit our broad outlook to be obscured by a multitude of minor difficulties of a transient character. When thinking of markets and purchasing power we must remember that our population is increasing at the rate of 15,000,000 people every ten years. We now have 48,000,000 men and women in the continental United States earning money with which to support themselves and their 73,000,000 dependents.

Our consumption of electricity has increased 17 billion kilowatt-hours in the last two years. In seven years the electrical industry has added the equivalent of 18 million horse-power to its generating capacity. Seventy per cent of our people now live in electrically wired homes. In a recent period of 15 years, while our population increased 24 per cent, the generation of electricity increased 626 per cent.

More than 65,000,000 of our people are now insured for \$100,000,000,000, which proves clearly that Americans are farsighted, money-wise and provident. Thirteen years ago the total of life insurance in the United States was only \$24,700,000,000. While it took 79 years for life insurance in our country to reach a total of \$50,000,000,000, it required less than 7 years for the second \$50,000,000,000 to be added. Our present total of insurance in force is more than twice the outstanding life insurance of all the other countries of the world combined, notwithstanding that we have only one-sixteenth of the world's population.

This enormous growth in our total of life insurance means much to the stability of American business and the happiness of our people. Only a part of the money invested in modern insurance is for the protection of dependents. A great deal of it is designed to provide old-age annuities, endowments for the educational expenses of children, and quick resources to meet unexpected difficulties. Furthermore, our insurance companies have become huge reservoirs of wealth, consti-

tuting a national safeguard in time of crisis. They are, in fact, our greatest investment trusts, using their money to public advantage and freeing an army of people from the menace of the loan shark.

A few years ago our leaders wisely concluded that the only way for the United States to avoid disaster was to distribute a large part of our increase in production in foreign markets. The average citizen has not yet come to appreciate how well this policy has been carried out. He probably does not know that 800 drug stores in England are owned by the United Drug Company, nor that scores of great European corporations bearing high-sounding names are subsidiaries of our International Harvester, General Electric, Standard Oil and other big corporations.

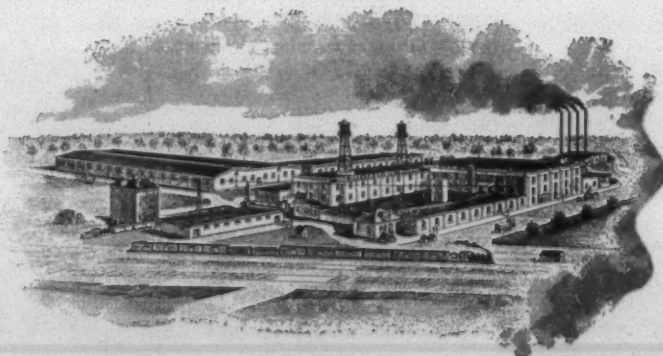
Seven years ago our automobile companies had but six assembling plants abroad. Now we have thirty-four. Mr. Ford's new factory near London will work up to a capacity of 200,000 cars a year—twice as many as are made by all the other 68 English automobile companies combined. Another Ford plant in Russia will have a capacity of 100,000 cars annually. General Motors now owns the Opel works which last year made half of Germany's cars.

Our moving picture companies are sending abroad more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of films each year. American firms are building highways all over the world. A Yankee engineering organization has charge of the construction of a great reclamation project in Greece. The new water-supply system in Athens is American made. New subways in London and Paris are being built by construction concerns from this side of the ocean.

As one has said, you can lock your hotel door with a Yale and Towne key made in Europe, go down to breakfast in an Otis elevator made in Europe, have a dish of Quaker Oats made in Europe, see the price of your breakfast rung up on a National Cash Register made in Europe, drink Coca-Cola made in Europe, wash your hands with Palmolive soap made in Europe, and shave with a Gillette razor made in Europe.

Such growth is enduring. It is not the kind that can be destroyed by panics and depressions. It represents a healthy program of development which is weaving around the great nations of the earth a network of in-

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.
C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

dustrial interests that will tend to make world wars an impossibility.

A study of current trends in scientific and engineering developments in the United States produces the conclusion that we are about to enter a period of business activity that will far surpass all previous advances of American trade and industry. We have set out on a program of fuel utilization that may never be equalled again in the history of the world. In addition to the half-billion and more tons of coal we are producing annually, heat units in the form of oil and natural gas will pour out of the ground into pipes that will carry this energy to the thousands of homes, offices and factories that lie in America's busiest industrial regions hundreds of miles distant from the sources of this great fuel supply. This one thing alone will largely maintain the United States in its position of world leader.

We are just at the edge of commencing to capitalize the richest resources that lie anywhere in the earth. Beyond the coming decade no one can foresee. But so far as the years from now until 1940 are concerned, the stage is set for a thrilling business drama of absorbing interest. We have been doing a lot of sowing that is about to produce a rich harvest. Backward industries, those that have been in the "dumps," will come to the forefront and have their day. It is the way of science to develop new leaders for each fresh advance.

Yesterday's accomplishments will appear small in comparison with the plans about to unfold. We have built thousands of miles of highways. Now will come great systems of super-highways. Life will move ever faster. More thousands of new devices will be constructed and applied to tasks at present performed by human hands. Efficiency will be multiplied. Jobs that took two hours will be finished in one. Health will be fortified and the span of life increased.

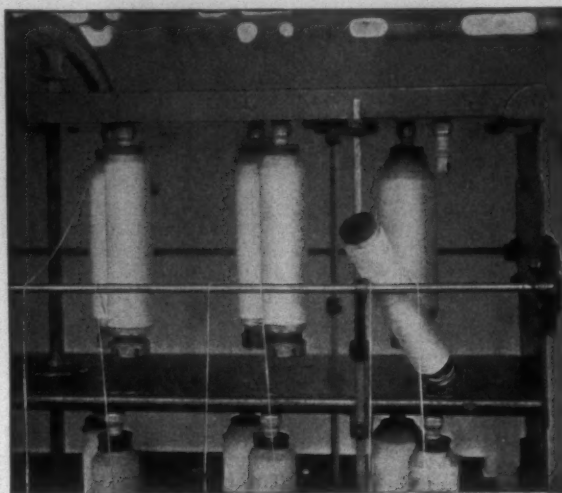
Experience has shown clearly that this brand of philosophy concerning the future has been the kind that has paid the highest dividends in money and happiness in the past. More than ever will this be true in the days immediately ahead. Notwithstanding that every path has a puddle, every medal its reverse side, every hill its valley, every light its shadow, and every sweet its bitter sauce, our civilization goes steadily forward, always climbing to higher levels. The majority of our worries are unnecessary ones—crossing bridges before we get to them.

The present is a moment for real work, not for a waste of time worrying about the exports of gold, the outcome of the Naval Parley, temporary slumps in sales, and a multitude of other daily occurrences that gradually adjust themselves or pass completely out of the picture as times change and remedies are provided.

The people who have made America are those who played for the long-pull and who were possessed of the strength and will to transform stumbling-blocks into stepping-stones. It is often worse for one to lose confidence than to lose capital. Half the failures in life arise from pulling in your horse while he is leaping. Want of confidence, like a rotten foundation, racks and brings down whatever may rest on it, be it ever so good itself.

Editor's Note.—Another article by Mr. Parsons, one of the best known business writers in America, will appear February 20th.

Valdese, N. C.—Martinat Hosiery Mills here has begun the construction of a two-story machine room and warehouse, which will greatly increase the floor space and permit placing the machinery all under one roof.



Hang Your Bobbins

It's becoming the fashion among progressive mill men.

The Eclipse Bobbin Holder *suspends* the bobbins from the top of the creel board. It eliminates skewers and incidentally, accumulation of lint or fly.

You can use these holders to advantage on your roving and spinning frames. The ball bearing construction insures a smooth effortless pull. The yarn is materially improved in quality.

Put daylight beneath your bobbins. Banish expensive skewers. A holder will be sent you for examination. Write today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER



THERE IS JUST ONE CENTER SLUNG EXTRACTOR

—the Tolhurst. Built by an organization that specializes in centrifugal machinery, it stands the strain of constant service, does more work and does it at less cost.

Southern
Representative:
Fred H. White
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Representative:
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Merchants
Exchange Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal.

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Representative:
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TOLHURST
CENTRIFUGAL
EXTRACTORS

TOLHURST MACHINE WORKS, INC. ESTABLISHED 1852, TROY, N.Y.

New York Office: 30 Church Street

Chicago Office: 8 So. Dearborn St.

*Clean Looms, Good Production, Satisfied
Weavers—Means Better Cloth,
Better Profits.*

You Can Get All of These By Using

Gum Tragasol

A PRODUCT OF MERIT

May we demonstrate for you?

John P. Marston Company

Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Knitting Trade Notes

Increase in Profit for Mock, Judson,

Mock, Judson, Voehringer Co., Inc., manufacturers of women's hosiery, for the year ended December 31, 1929, show net profit of \$521,504, after charges and taxes, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to \$4.51 a share on 100,000 no par shares of common stock. This compares with \$412,086, or \$3.42 a share, in 1928.

The corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50c on common stock, payable February 15 to stock of record February 1.

John Voehringer, president, says that during the year over \$250,000 was added to surplus. There has been an increase in the fixed asset account, he said, which has been brought about by the construction of a model fireproof addition to the Greensboro, N. C., plant and the installation of new machinery, which was deemed imperative, due to the fact that sales beginning since 1919 have always exceeded manufacturing facilities and have necessitated taking on the production of additional reells. The benefits accruing from these plant additions were not fully realized during 1929, but will be during 1930.

The company transforms and manufactures in its own mills and under its direct supervision the raw silk as it comes from Japan to the finished product as it goes to the retailer.

The year closed with a negligible quantity of finished goods on hand, the demand being ahead of production for the year. During 1929 the company's product went to approximately 3,000 retailers, as compared to approximately 2,000 in 1928.

Durene Association Plans Educational Campaign

The leading manufacturers of mercerized yarn, producing eighty per cent of all the mercerized yarns manufactured in the United States, are opening New York promotional, merchandising, education and advertising headquarters at 250 Fifth Avenue, it was announced by J. P. Holt, chairman of the advertising committee of the Durene Association of America.

This announcement follows Mr. Holt's statement to the press last week regarding the inauguration of a nationwide movement in the interests of the fullest recognition for the best grades of mercerized yarns known by the generic term durene. Durene is not a brand name, a trade mark or hall-mark attached to the product of an individual company, but like the word mercerized, derived from the surname of its inventor, it applies to the best grades of yarns made by quality mercerizing processing.

E. L. Starr, new executive director of the Durene Association of America, was formerly director of the rayon organization, and comes to the helm of the durene campaign with a particularly broad and widely praised experience and record of achievement in the textile field, as well as in allied merchandising promotional and advertising quarters.

It was learned that Mr. Starr will shortly announce the names of those who will form his staff.

A display room will be opened shortly at the new headquarters. Here will be on view all types of durene merchandise running the complete range of quality

mercerizing. Invitations to merchandisers and buyers throughout the country to visit this display will be issued early in February. This and other plans yet to be announced will inaugurate the coast to coast campaign planned for furthering the trade and public comprehension of the quality range reached by the majority percentage of mercerizers in this country using the duren process. Much fine mercerized yarn has in the past been completely deprived of individuality and legitimate prestige.

It is widely believed in the trade that the Duren Association is confronting an unusual merchandising problem and is handling an opportunity of great importance to producers and consumers alike.

Adequate funds, said to approach half a million dollars, have been set aside by the co-operating companies for furthering this important work during the current year. The mercerizing companies endorsing this appropriation include: Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Chester, Pa.; American Yarn & Processing Company, Chester, Pa.; American Yarn & Processing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hampton Company, Easthampton, Mass.; Spinners Processing Co., Spindale, N. C.; Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; all of whom are extending their enthusiastic endorsement to the current movement.

The Duren Association's governing committee, in charge of this new and far-reaching movement, consists of J. P. Holt, chairman, representing the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Co., J. S. Verlenden, representing the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., of which company he is president, and G. H. Ellis, representing the Dixie Mercerizing Company.

Erwin Gets Penney Orders

Erwin Manufacturing Company, of Huntsville, Ala., has taken a contract awarded by J. C. Penny Co. for knitted underwear in quantity that will cost \$105,000.

The Erwin company, it is said, has been supplying the Penney firm with a large part of its output of underwear for some time, and the order that has just been given is described as the first award of the kind for 1930, to be followed by orders for such quantities as the countrywide demand for goods of this quality justifies.

Helen Mills, of Alabama, it was stated, has accumulated orders that require day and night operations for some time to come. This mill is manufacturing a cloth product that is shipped to all parts of the world, and the operation on double-shift will give employment to scores of operatives who have been out of work during most of the fall and winter.

Twelve Colors Shown on Spring Card

The dozen colors shown on the spring, 1930, Hosiery Color Card, which is now being distributed by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc., are dream pink, rosador, rendez-vous, beige clair, sunbask, sunburn, blond dore and florida. Swatches showing these colors are attached to the card.

The following shades are recommended as being worthy of continued promotion for the 1930 spring and summer seasons: Atmosphere, champagne, flesh, grain, gunmetal, moonlight, pearlblush, manon, seasan, misty morn, light gunmetal, naive, afternoon, allure, almora, breeze, duske, sable, sunbronze, suntan.

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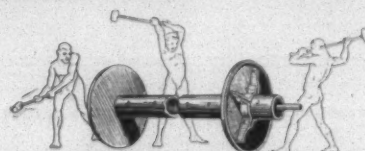


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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods market continued on a generally quiet basis last week. The decline in cotton prices added to the difficulties of the situation and left buyers inclined to wait for further developments. Actual sales were mainly in small lots.

Print cloths sold in a scattered and limited way, there being movements of 64x60s, 38½ inch, 5.35 yard, at 6½c, which were thought in a few cases to have been moderate in view of the general conditions prevailing in the market, though not large as print cloth movements run more generally in point of volume. The 6½c price was reported established, though offerings at that figure were reported distinctly limited and the general offerings were at 6½c to 6¾c; in 39 inch, 4.75 yard, 68x72s and 38½ inch, 6.25 yard, 60x48s were offered at 7½c and 5½c, respectively, and 7½c and 5½c were reported.

Sheetings were very quiet, with comparatively little information to be had. On 37 inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, 7¼ net was considered nominal; 31 inch, 5.00 yard at 6 net; 40 squares, 6.15 yard nominal at 5, with one-eighth less reported. For 40 inch, 3.75 yard, 7¼ to seven-eighths was quoted; 40 inch, 4.25 yard at 6¼ to seven-eighths, net.

First hands were generally quoting 9% and 9¼ cents on the 100x60 carded broadcloth. Sales at one-eighth were traced to scattered lots in second hands; there continued to be reports of such goods, but in first hands, as stated, 9% and 9¼ had been the last heard definitely. Spots of 90x60 carded were reported quoted at 8¾ and seven-eighths, first hands; for contract, 8¾ cents generally quoted. On 112x60 carded, most centers were quoting 10% cents. For the 36½-inch, 80x56, the last heard had been 7¼ to three-eighths, first hands; 7½ for the 37½-inch; for the 80x60, 36½-inch, some mills were asking 7½ cents and for the 37½-inch 7¼ cents.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	10
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	8½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	9¼
Brown sheetings, standard	12½
Tickings, 8-oz.	20-31
Denims	17
Standard prints	9½
Staple gingham, 27-in.	10
Dress gingham	12½-15

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—While demand for yarns was somewhat better last week and inquiry developed in increasing volume, general conditions remained very unsatisfactory. The sharp drop in cotton prices added to the difficulties of the trade and put renewed pressure on yarn prices. There were reports here that yarn consumers, who continued to buy only on a hand to mouth basis, were able to fill in their nearby needs at concessions. There was no general reduction in spinners prices and quantities sold under list prices were very small.

Spinners were generally encouraged to believe that a better market is slowly developing and that business should be better within the next few weeks. At the same time, the fact remains that current trade is not large enough to lend the market the buying support that it needs.

Weavers continue to place inquiries for from small to moderate quantities for near deliveries, it being the experience of some that many do not care to extend their commitments much beyond two or three months at the most. Indications that a very few buyers of insulating yarns might be willing to take goods for slightly later dates have been reported from isolated sources but these signs have been limited and business actually placed for the later dates distinctly so. Some business in knitting yarns running as late as August or September has been encountered but it appears to a number of spinners that these dates are the exception rather than the rule, though it is held that a few knitters are willing to buy rather farther into the future than many of the other consumers of yarns.

Part of this resistance of dealers to their customers onslaught against prices is due to the fact that market values are already below replacement cost. It still remains that considerable yarn is finding its way to buyers at very low prices and part of it is understood to be coming from direct-selling spinners, while some is attributed to short selling here and in New York. In the case of a good many carded yarn counts, lack of interest is also partly responsible for quotations remaining unchanged during the last 40 days.

Southern Single Chain Warps		26s	38
10s	31	30s	40
12s	32	40s	47
16s	33	40s ex.	51
20s	34½	50s	55
26s	38	60s	61
30s	39½	Carpet Yarns	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		Tinged Carpet, 8s 3 and 4-ply	28½
8s	31	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	30
10s	32	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
12s	32½	8s, 1-ply	26
16s	33	8s 2, 3, and 4-ply	26½
20s	35½	10s 1-ply and 3-ply	27
24s	37½	12s, 2-ply	29
30s	40½	16s, 2-ply	32
36s	46	20s, 2-ply	33½
40s	47	26s, 2-ply	Nom.
40s ex.	51	30s, 2-ply	Nom.
Southern Single Skeins		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
6s	29	8s	32
8s	30	10s	33
12s	31	12s	33½
14s	32½	16s	34½
16s	33	20s	36
20s	34	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	36	8s	30½
26s	36½	10s	31
28s	37	12s	31½
30s	37½	14s	32
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	32½
8s	30	22s	33½
10s	30½	24s	35
12s	31	26s	35½
16s	33	28s	37
20s	35	30s	37½
24s	36		

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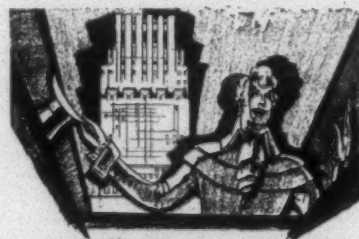
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Smaller Cotton Area Indicated

Austin, Tex.—Dr. A. B. Cox, formerly agricultural economist of Department of Agriculture and cotton expert, estimates cotton acreage in the United States in 1930 will be less than total planted in 1929. Dr. Cox, who is director of Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas, said:

"Decline in cotton from December, 1928, to December, 1929, was approximately 196 points. During the past eight years variations in December deflated price totaled 4,419 points. Acreage changes during the same period amounted to 29,370,000 acres, or a change of approximately 6,600 acres per point change in price. If these average relations hold good for 1930, area planted to cotton should decline about 1,250,000 acres.

"Calculations based on December deflated price of cotton times yield per acre, or gross returns from cotton, indicate the above estimate of reduction is about correct. Calculations based on actual prices indicate approximately the same decline.

"On the other hand, estimates based on deviation of the December deflated price from the government's estimate of cost of production indicate very little decline in cotton acreage for 1930. Cost of production is based on average yield per acre for the United States as a whole. Official figures on costs of production for 1928 and 1929 are not available.

"In these calculations, a deflated price cost of 18 cents was assumed for 1929. This seems in line with the department's figures for previous years. If it is correct, the price about equaled cost of production of the average yield, which would indicate little change in acreage.

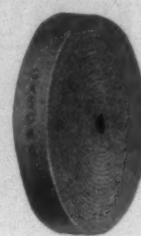
"Price and yield of competing crops and the weather may affect acreage. Leading crops competing with cotton for acreage are corn, oats, wheat and hay. These are all relatively higher than cotton compared with prices for the previous year. Normally, therefore, they should gain slightly at expense of cotton. On the whole, yields of these crops were fair in 1929.

"Winter wheat has done well, and prospective abandonment is relatively small. On the other hand, winter killing of oats has been large. These areas may go to spring oats, corn or hay. If the early spring planting season is unfavorable, some of the land now intended for these crops may finally go to cotton.

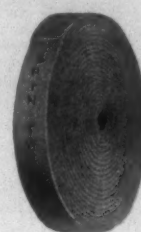
"The policy of the Farm Board will undoubtedly be a factor in the 1930 cotton acreage. Many farmers and some local bankers apparently believe the Board somehow will prevent a disastrously low price for cotton. If that impression persists, the normal reaction to the decline in price will not occur. Acreage may even be increased.

Pronouncement of the board that farmers who could not average at least a third of a bale an acre should not grow cotton in 1930 could hardly be expected to have much influence on farmers' intentions to plant. In most areas the statement is inapplicable. A profitable yield at a given price in the Southeast is far different from most parts of Texas and Oklahoma. Yield per acre is only one factor in determining profitability of cotton growing.

"If the Farm Board intends to confine its activities to cotton merchandising problems and to avoid artificially regulating the price of it, it should so notify the farmers. Such a statement would make the cotton growers plan more carefully their crops for 1930."



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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

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WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. One loomfixer in family. Good references. No. 5687.

WANT position as dyer. Experienced on raw stock and long chain. No. 5688.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer jacquard weaving. Textile school graduate and practical experience. No. 5689.

WANT position as second hand in carding or as card grinder. 14 years card room experience and good references. No. 5690.

WANT position as personal manager. University graduate and six years experience. Best references as to character, training, experience and ability. No. 5691.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 25 years experience on colored work. No. 5692.

WANT position as carder or spinner—carding preferred—or as superintendent of small yarn mill. Best of reference. No. 5693.

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WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced on various numbers and can give the best of references. No. 5697.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced and a good manager of help. Would accept position as second hand in large plant. No. 5698. as second hand in large mill if wages

WANT position as overseer spinning, or are good. Now employed but need a better position, and am qualified for it. References. No. 5699.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in large card room. I. C. S. graduate, ten years experience, married and can give the best of references. No. 5700.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced on yarns 4s to 30s white and colored. Best references. No. 5701.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. I. C. S. graduate and practically experienced. No. 5702.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designing. References. No. 5703.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Fifteen years with one mill. Good references. No. 5704.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

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WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

MONROE IS COST MANAGER OF INSTITUTE

Appointment of Sidney P. Monroe as manager of the Cost Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute is announced by George A. Sloan, president of the Institute. He succeeds George W. Duncan, resigned.

Long Experience

Mr. Monroe comes to the Institute with years of practical experience in mill operation and thorough knowledge of the installation and maintenance of up-to-date textile cost methods. A native of Rhode Island, Mr. Monroe was graduated from Lowell Textile Institute, receiving the medal of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for the excellence of his work during the entire course. He obtained his first practical experience in mill operation with the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, was assistant superintendent of the Merchants Manufacturing Company, Fall River for four years, and assistant superintendent with Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford, Mass., for two years.

During the past ten years he has been associated with the textile engineering firm of Ralph E. Loper & Co., as manager of that company's offices in Fall River and in Greenville, S. C.; since 1925 he has had complete charge of the company's work among cotton mills in the South. Throughout this period he has directed the installation and maintenance of cost systems in more than 100 cotton mills in various parts of the United States and Canada.

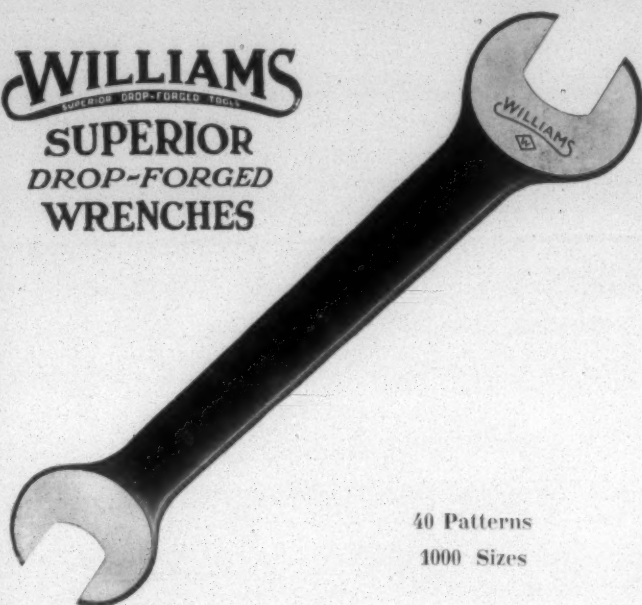
"Mr. Monroe's thorough understanding of the numerous intricate problems relating to costs makes him exceptionally fitted to take charge of this important activity in the Institute," said Mr. Sloan in announcing the appointment.

Importance of Accurate Costs

"Adequate understanding of costs has never been more important in this industry than at the present time and it is indeed most encouraging to find the mills so responsive and interested in this question. Studies which the Institute has made indicate that there is a broad field in which to develop a more complete and intelligent understanding of costs and their relation to sound merchandising."

Mr. Monroe's appointment is effective February 17th. He will succeed George W. Duncan who has resigned to become associated with a group of cotton mills in Maine.

WILLIAMS
SUPERIOR
DROP-FORGED
WRENCHES



40 Patterns
1000 Sizes

Better Service

HOW many times a day do you find jobs harder than they should be—that take longer—simply because you aren't equipped with the proper tools? Good wrenches will end a lot of this lost time and effort.

Williams' Superior Wrenches are drop-forged from tough, carbon steel with *baked-on* enamel finish, heads polished bright. Dependable tools, moderately priced, fully guaranteed.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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FAMOUS N
C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

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Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

this beautiful fabric stands out with all its rich lustre and finish.

The Wyandotte Textile Alkalies never cause roughness or impair the beautiful finish of rayon. In fact, hundreds of mill operators claim that the use of these alkalies produce a superior appearance and luster never before obtained in rayon fabrics.

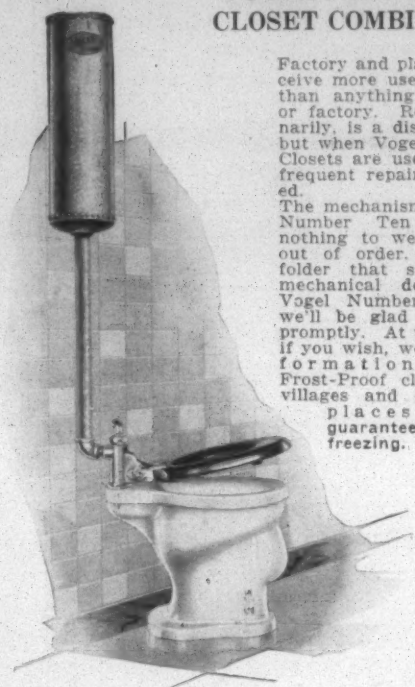


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"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Yours for the Asking! *this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.

This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

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Sizing Gums
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Softeners
Soluble Gums
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Soaps
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Colors
Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
Caustic Soda.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

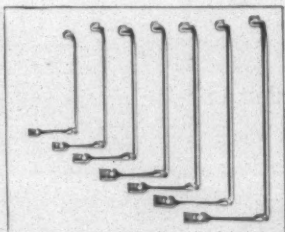
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Indications point to increased business in the Textile Industry. Every mill should be prepared to take advantage of better conditions.

We, with our third of a century's experience in overhauling and repairing Cotton Mill Machinery, OFFER—QUICK, THOROUGH and DEPENDABLE SERVICE.

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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

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*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

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Vice-Pres.

SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH

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SLASHING and FINISHING

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Simple—Reliable
Economic

Booklet describing method on request

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

50 Union Square
New York City

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 6, 1930

SOME THINKERS KNOW HOW TO EXPRESS THEIR THOUGHTS

Dear Aunt Becky:

I read with great interest, some weeks ago, an article by Mr. Elbert Miller, of LaGrange, on the subject of labor unionism. It was a splendid bit of reasoning, and I feel sure will cause many "straddlers" to get on the safe side of the fence.

No doubt you North Carolina folks are glad that the A. F. L. moved their headquarters to Alabama. Well, we rejoice with you, but are sorry they came to Birmingham. They will hardly be likely to disrupt the fine relationship that exists between employer and employee among our cotton mills, but there are so many other industries that will be crippled by their invasion—for awhile. So few people will learn by the other fellows experience.

Union Trap Bait

Did you ever notice how these labor leaders get their work started? Some one who has a slick oily tongue and personal magnetism will make an address along these lines:

"Are you good hard-working people who toil all day long under a boss, rightly paid for your work? Are you able to have what you want to eat and wear, go to the theaters, ride in nice cars and then bank at least ten dollars per week? I as your humble leader say NO! Well, your bosses enjoy all those things, and more. It is your work that keeps the boss in luxuries, while he deals out a bare pittance to you. And you made it ALL! Without you, he is helpless. Are you not as good as he? Must your children suffer while he rolls in riches? Must your children grow up in idleness while his go to college? Why do you stand for such injustice?"

The Self-Thinker

We will have to admit that the above sounds interesting when expounded by a fellow who has learned the art of persuasion. Unless a man has reason and sound judgment to guide him, he is liable to swallow that bait, hook line and sinker, and be caught for a sucker.

There are thousands and thousands of unemployed people who have learned great truths through the school of experience, and who would grab at our jobs as a drowning man grabs at a straw. There has never been a time when jobs were so scarce and hard to get, and the Union is cutting its own throat by trying at this time to organize the South. Those of us who are fortunate enough to have work should thank God for it, and try to be such capable and satisfactory workers that we won't lose out.

Everybody can't be bosses. Everybody is not fitted for leadership. God did not make or intend for every person to be alike, either in possession of this world's goods or in power and influence. I am proud

TEAM WORK

*"It ain't the guns and armament,
Nor the funds that they can
pay,
But the close co-operation
That makes them win the day."*

*"It ain't the individual,
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."*

—Kipling.

of my station in life, though I'm only an average textile worker. Perhaps I am happier than any of my employers. When my days work is over, I can rest. They are probably worrying over manufacturing problems that keep them from healthful sleep.

Employers Would Do More If Mill Workers Were More Considerate

I hate to say this, but it is the truth. I have seen employees destroy mill property in and out of the mills. Yarn cut; bobbins crushed; window lights broken; nicely painted walls in the mill and in homes, hideously marked and scratched; shrubbery destroyed; flowers trampled. Where water and

lights are free, water is wasted and lights left to burn all night.

If we as employees would honestly examine ourselves and give an unbiased verdict, we'd find many places where we have been slack or indifferent to duty, and that our employers are not so unjust after all.

Talk Under Cover

I hear this quite often of late: "Why are the mills running short time so long?"

The answer is fired back: "Why it's to dishearten the Union and to keep us from organizing."

It is such a pity that people don't keep better posted; then they would know how to combat such rot. They would know that over-production is the cause of curtailment. Most mills would be better off, stopped dead still, but are doing their best for us, and trying to save us from the perils of idleness. Let us not be found censuring them or complaining of things we know nothing about. Instead, let's show our appreciation by being loyal, faithful and worthy of trust.

Some Things a Christian Can't Do

In First Timothy, 3-3, we find that a bishop can't be a striker nor brawler, and must teach against such corruption. Christians, read your Bibles and see what is said about strife, envy, malice, hatred and so on. Then close your eyes and your Bible and let your mind work. You will soon be convinced that the above evils are practiced by the Union, and will open a great gulf between you and that glorious Preserver of Peace, who taught and still teaches humility and love.

Read Second Peter, 1: 6-7, and get the meaning of patience and kindness. Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of love, the teacher of humility. Patience governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stifles anger, extinguishes envy, subdues pride, bridles the tongue, restrains the hand, tramples upon temptation and endures persecutions.

Isn't the possession of patience
(Continued on Page 2)

Becky Ann's Own Page

BELOVED CITIZENS OF WARE SHOALS, S. C.

(We are indebted to Mr. M. B. Camak, editor of Ware Shoals Life, for the use of this picture and write-up. Just think of this grand old man, 81 years of age, working regularly, while others who have "spent their substance in riotous living" are almost helpless, at 50 or 60! What a lesson, if those who read would heed.—Aunt Becky.)



Grand-dad and Grand-ma Freeman.

Here is a picture of two of Ware Shoals' oldest and most respected citizens, Granny and Grand-dad Freeman.

Coming here at a time when Ware Shoals was nothing more than a mere experiment, this splendid old couple has had a constant hand in its development to its present volume and completeness.

Mr. Freeman is eighty-one years old, but in spite of that he makes a regular hand in the mill and seldom loses a day. He is the oldest active employee of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company.

Granny, who is only a few years younger than her venerable spouse, has seen more babies born in Ware Shoals than any one else. Dr. Workman not excepted, and she can still tell doctors and midwives a few things about new born babies that they don't read in books.

These people are certainly an inspiration to good citizenship, for in spite of the lack of educational advantages in their native cove in their young days, they have toiled honestly, and reared a large family of respectable, law abiding men and women whose stand for the right and sensible is a reflection of honor on the old folks.

SOME THINKERS KNOW HOW TO EXPRESS THEIR THOUGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

and the attendant virtues, worth more than a union membership card? Patience, kindness, love and mercy are the Christians' weapons. Hatred, malice, envy and strife, are the weapons used by the Union. A Christian can't use them.

Our Leaders Kinds and Helpful

I am only one of thousands in the South, who has had the help and encouragement of a kind mill official, when overtaken by sickness and other misfortunes. I have had them keep my children in school, buy their books and shoes, when hospital bills had to be paid. I have had them slap me on the back and ask after my sick, and in a way that proved they were really interested in the welfare of my family. Can anyone forget such kindness and turn traitor to such friends? Never.

A Challenge to the Union

When the Union spends some of its boasted capital to buy some of the mills they closed down in New England, and have provided work for the thousands they turned out on the streets in idleness, then, perhaps sensible people will listen to them.

Yes, Mr. and Mrs. Union, go back to Massachusetts and rectify some of your blunders. Put into operation some of the "reforms" that you advocate so strenuously—for others. There is no other way for you to gain the prestige you crave, — no other way for you to merit the consideration of people who THINK.

A MILL WORKER.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News

The Busy Bee Club has elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. C. L. Williams; vice-president, Miss Edna Ewing; secretary, Miss Hazel Queen; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Strange; news reporter, Miss Gertrude Joy.

At the meeting of the Busy Bee Club on last Monday evening, after all the members were present and all business transacted, Mrs. Lanier told the girls she had planned a surprise for them. The surprise was a party planned by Mrs. Lanier and she had invited a number of the young men of the community to be the guests of the club. A number of games and contests were very much enjoyed. Refreshments of hot chocolate and sandwiches were served.

Mrs. S. B. Burgess is critically ill; she has been sick for more than a week and her condition is not show-

ing the improvement her friends would like to see.

Miss Gertrude Joy spent the weekend with Misses Ferrie and Essie Brymer of Lowell.

Mr. and Mrs. Yates D. Smith and children, DeNorma and June were the guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt.

Mrs. Laura Whitener had as her guests, Sunday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Whitener and children, Jack and Nell, of West Gasonia.

EAST LUMBERTON, N. C.

Mansfield Mills, Inc.

Thursday evening, January 23, Mr. Wm. Miller, superintendent of Mansfield Mills, Inc., gave his overseers a oyster supper, at his residence. Mr. Miller met the guests at the door and ushered them in the spacious living-room where there was a radio program in progress, which could hardly be equalled. The guests were then invited in the dining room where where plenty of oysters, fried and stewed, and served with all the fixings that go with oysters. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. G. F. Fields served the guests. I think one or two of the party got too much Tabasco sauce in their stew, but they said they like them hot. After the supper was over we all returned to the living room and was again entertained by the radio, and a good smoke. The following were present: Messrs. R. B. Rodgers, G. F. Fields, J. G. Rhodes, W. P. Teal, W. J. Coleman, Lee Stallings, J. B. Miller, J. D. Griffin, A. E. Barber and O. A. Minton. Mr. Minton was an out-of-town visitor. A real pleasant evening was enjoyed by all that were present.

Mr. J. B. Miller has had two children that were right sick, but they are getting along nicely now.

Mr. Roy Thompson and Miss Monia Rodgers pulled a surprise on us a few days ago by announcing their marriage.

We are running on a 40-hour week basis now, day and night shift.

EUGENE.

EASLEY, S. C.

Arial Mill

Near the new brick church, built and given to the people of Arial Mill village, by Mr. A. F. McKissick, there has been a cemetery laid off and a hedge put out around it, which is very pretty. Arial school grounds have also been improved, by putting out a truck load of a variety of shrubbery and flowers. These were given by Mrs. A. F. McKissick. The day of the planting, she came over from Greenville and brought some shrubbery and flowers from her own

flower garden; all of these she arranged for their planting, which are very pretty and improve the grounds of our new school building very much. We can not find words to express our appreciation to Mrs. McKissick for the interest she has shown in us. Indeed we feel in this good woman, we find a "real" friend.

We had one hundred per cent in attendance of our officers and teachers, also of the Men's Bible Class and young men's class last Sunday. We hope with the coming of spring to have a still better Sunday school.

MRS. J. M. S.

SIMPSONVILLE, S. C.

Woodside Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time, and hope the mill will continue to do so; we make shade goods and drifls with a very good production.

Our superintendent is Mr. P. W. Pollard; Mr. H. W. Abbott, carder; Mr. C. D. Huff, spinner; Mr. L. A. McKay, weaver; Mr. T. E. Kay, shop. We have no union and hope that we do not have any trouble with any.

We are sorry to report Mr. McKay has been very sick the past three weeks, but is much better at this writing.

Messrs. M. E. Thackston, C. E. Thackston, Jess Brooks and C. H. Hensley, motored to Honea Path, S. C., last Sunday.

The Red Men are going to have a chicken supper Saturday night, January 25. Aunt Becky, we would be glad for you to be with us and help us eat chicken; that is, if you can get "Jeems" to come with you.

UNCLE FRED.

CLIFFSIDE, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having examinations this week and we don't have much time for play.

The teachers are having their fun this week correcting long history and other papers, but he who laughs last, laughs longest.

We have a tabernacle meeting in our town, with Rev. Geo. T. Stephens as the evangelist, and if you want to hear some good sermons we invite you to come to Cliffside any night in these next three weeks for we are going to give some real singing and you will hear some real preaching.

Aunt Becky, we have lost the pioneer of this town, in Mr. G. K. Moore, who started or helped start this town, and we mourn his passing.

Cliffside High basketball team defeated the fest H. C. High team by the score of 15 to 13. They lost to Lattimore High this week. Our team is coming on fine and needs the support of the people. The

games will start at 7:00 o'clock during the tabernacle meeting.

DICK.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Very helpful and inspiring were the Bible messages brought to us last week by Dr. Honeyman. Many of our young people have a new inspiration for Bible study. Why study the Bible? Because it is God's message to us. It reveals the plan of salvation. It is the unfailing guide to our Father in Heaven. The Bible meets the needs of our spiritual life as food meets the needs of our physical life.

The Bible will comfort us in sorrow, guide us in perplexity, strengthen us in our weakness, encourage us in times of doubt and fear and failure. The Bible will bring our Savior near, quicken our faith, inspire our prayers. The Bible is our unfailing friend, an ever-wise companion. Its treasures are inexhaustible. Its wisdom never fails. Happy indeed is the soul that rests upon Holy Writ.

Village News

Miss Theo Osborne and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Bolt of Laurens, S. C., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland spent the week-end in Augusta, Ga.

Miss Dora Dukes and Charles Murphy visited relatives in Sedalia, Sunday.

Misses Ethel Prince, Mae Johnson, and Margaret Warren spent the week-end with Miss Johnson's mother in Augusta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dodgen, Mrs. J. L. Howard of Newberry, S. C., and Mrs. M. M. Mills of Prosperity, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wicker.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton King of Newberry are spending the week with their daughter, Mrs. L. O. Summers.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Jones of Newberry and Floyd Cook of Prosperity spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Cook.

Miss Onivia Wix of Goldville and Mr. Marvin Stallens of Atlanta, Ga., were married on Wednesday, January 22 at 3:00 p. m., at the Baptist parsonage in Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Summers announce the birth of a son, Thomas Lee, on Wednesday, January 22.

FORSYTHE, GA.

Ensign Mill Items

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everybody was glad to get back to working again after the holidays.

Our B. Y. P. U. is doing splendid work now, with Mr. Joe Tom Moon, president; Mr. Eugene Haywood is Bible teacher, and a good one.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams are

the proud parents of a baby boy.

Miss Mary Moon spent the week-end with Miss Nelle Brubbs, at the Trio Mills, and also attend the ice cream supper at the home of Miss Jennie Lou Vining.

Miss Helen Ruark and Mr. Walter Pritchett were united in marriage recently.

Aunt Becky, your new story "Alice in Blunderland" is just grand.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Edwards had as their guests recently, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Woodall and Mr. Reuben Sanders, of Eatonton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Butler and children, Miss Katie Kirkers and Mr. Joe Moon attended preaching at Meansville, Sunday.

M. M.

QUITMAN, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am writing you a few things about our mill village of the Morgan Cotton Mills of Quitman. The mill is running on three days in the week. But there is a lot of talk of starting full time by the first of February.

Well, Aunt Becky, Christmas is gone and no serious accidents occurred during Christmas. There was not much drinking and that pleases Mr. Bozeman very much, for he bitterly opposes intoxicating drinks. The mill company gave each family a large basket of fruits, and everybody enjoyed it fine. Mr. Bozeman, our superintendent, is a very fine man and is doing much for the village in general; we have recently been given lights which was badly needed and was very highly appreciated.

Mr. Harris, our boss weaver's child, has been very sick with diphtheria, but is doing nicely now.

Mr. Arthur Spillers, our mechanic, has turned in his car for another second hand one. I think it was about time; it looked like it had been through seven storms.

Mr. Joe Riley, overseer of carding, has nearly decided to swap his car in for a Chevrolet or Buick.

Mr. Frank Waters has a flower yard and has onions growing with them to give them a sweet odor.

We have had one case of scarlet fever, and two or three cases of measles. Well, that is about all this time. I have read two or three of your books. They certainly are fine.

GLORIOUS.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Dallas Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Rison School won the attendance record for the month of December.

Mr. Wilhelm, of the Rison Banking Company, talked to the Hi-Y Club on "Personal Finance," Friday afternoon.

The Epworth League gave a social Thursday night in honor of Orville Fanning and Lonie Baucum, who who are attending the University of Alabama.

Mr. Herman Schrimsher is very sick. Also little Katherine Schrimsher.

Dallas ball team won from Cumberland University (Tenn.), Thursday night.

Friday night the best teams in the county will be seen in action on the Dallas "Y" floor, West Huntsville-Dallas. The teams are tied at present, and the coming game is exciting a lot of interest. West Huntsville and Dallas are both determined to win.

The Y. M. C. A. will start its annual membership drive, February 3.

Rev. A. L. Bates is assisting in a training school at Scottsboro, this week.

LOOKING FORWARD.

HARTSVILLE, GA.

Hartwell Mills No. 1

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mrs. Lewis Baker and children Roy and Mary Joyce of Ninety-Six, S. C., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams.

Mrs. Clate Elrod is visiting her sister, Mrs. Riley Martin, of Winston-Salem, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Gilstray have returned from a pleasant visit to friends and relatives in Easley and Liberty, S. C.

Miss Mamie Burdett and Mr. Delton Herring were happily married last week.

The friends of Mrs. W. A. Davidson will be glad to know she is recovering nicely following an operation at Brown's Hospital.

Mr. Loyd Rogers has returned from an extensive trip over the Western States and Mexico.

A GEORGIA PEACH.

SHANNON, GA.

Southern Brighton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

It seems as if our night line will start up again now very soon. We have already started up some of the machinery in the carding and spinning rooms and hope to start up more in a few days.

You would be surprised to see what a fine schoolhouse we have; it is one of the best in the State.

Our Athletic Club is growing rapidly as we have added lots of new members since the last time you heard from us; and hope to add many more.

Mr. R. B. Hunt and wife motored to Barnely Gardens, on Caliaeger mountain last Saturday evening. They enjoyed themselves very much.

Mr. W. A. Hadaway was called to

Lanett, Ala., last Tuesday afternoon to attend the funeral of someone who died suddenly. (Writer failed to say who died.—Aunt Becky).

Mr. F. L. Thornburg, Mr. R. B. Hunt, Mr. Preston Sailors and Bob Woolen motored to Calhoun last Thursday evening.

Mr. George Gould is the proud father of a fine baby girl which came to his home on January 7th.

Mr. R. B. Hunt and wife will motor to Chattanooga, Tenn., to spend the weekend with their many friends. We hope they will enjoy themselves very much while in Tennessee.

PATSY AND HER PALS.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

N. C. Silk Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Inez Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Smith has been very ill, but is improving some now.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewitte Daye motored to Winston-Salem and High Point, Sunday.

Mrs. Cornelia Daye spent the week-end at Greensboro with her father, Mr. M. C. Jones.

Mrs. F. J. Samuel and Mrs. Sallie Pritchett spent the week-end in Greensboro with Mrs. Samuel's uncle.

Mrs. J. W. Roberson and Hallie Roberson went to Danville last week to see Mrs. Roberson's sister, who is sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stout of Greensboro, spent the week-end here with Mrs. Stout's mother, Mrs. Dewitte Daye.

Wayne Dawkins and his sister Evelyn Dawkins spent Saturday with their aunt, Mrs. Ed Stout at West Burlington.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Booker Sanders last week, a fine boy. The mother and child are getting along just fine.

Mrs. Willie Southard was called to Roanoke Rapids to her sister who is sick.

Mrs. Cornelia Daye had as her guests last Friday, Mr. Homer Fordham from Griffin, Ga., and Mrs. Thelma Vick of Greensboro.

Mrs. Lois Fordham has returned to Georgia after visiting her sister, Mrs. Cornelia Daye.

Mr. Willie Jones spent Saturday in Greensboro.

Mr. Clama Jones was married in Danville, Saturday. He brought his bride back with him. They are staying with Mr. Jones' sister, Mrs. F. J. Samuel.

Mrs. F. J. Samuel and her aunt spent Sunday in Reidsville.

Mr. Homer Handy has come back here to make his home after working in Charlotte awhile.

Little Elizabeth Vicker of Greensboro spent last week with Mildred and Helen Daye.

Aunt Becky, we sure would like for you to visit our mill when you

can. The mill is running full time day and night.

EMMA.

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills

On Wednesday, January 22, the death angel visited the Rutherford Hospital and the soul of little Lucille Duncan was carried to her Heavenly home. Lucille was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie M. Duncan. She was a sweet little girl and loved by all who knew her. Besides her parents, she is survived by two sisters and two brothers. We extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Misses Bertha Green and Junie Whisnant visited relatives at Newland, Saturday.

Mrs. C. W. Poole has been seriously ill but is greatly improved.

Mr. W. M. Dean is still in the hospital, but seems to be slowly improving.

Mr. Guy Morgan has been on the sick list for the past week.

Misses Essie Rhymer and Margaret Bledsoe and Mrs. Bessie Proctor gave a birthday party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Proctor last Saturday evening. Quite a number of invited guests were present. Games were played; cake and hot chocolate was served, and all reported a most enjoyable time.

Aunt Becky, the new story is just grand.

H. J.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Balfour Mills basketball team has entered the textile tournament which takes place in Greenville, S. C., on the 14-15-16th of February. We have a fine team and they have won many games in the past few weeks. The team is composed of the following: W. E. Heaton, manager; Roy Staggs, coach; Bennie Heaton, R. F.; Jake Capps, L. F.; Beaman Hammond, L. G.; Carl Hammond, R. G.; Melvin Brevard, center; Harris Peeler, Don Parker, Mont Parker, and Grady Case, substitutes. Many Balfour people are planning to go with the team down to Greenville for the tournament.

Several members of the B. Y. P. U. and of the Baptist Sunday school had a fish supper at the mill hall last Saturday night. Those enjoying this delicious supper were: Messrs. W. T. Merritt, Harvey Irwin, Joe Capps, Milford Stancil, Clarence Bently, William Dill, Garrett Ramsey, J. B. Stancil and Misses Sadie Bently, Rowe Williams, Mattie Williams, Mary Stancil, Joan Williams and Lota Rhodes.

HAM.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

CHAPTER VIII

But Dan was not so easily disposed of. He was not one to give up an undertaking just for a whim. He arose, and masterfully swept her into his arms, a trick he had found quite satisfactory on a few previous occasion. But this time he was bitterly repulsed.

"We are going to have a show down, right now," Alice affirmed, struggling from his clasp. "I am going to ask you some questions and you are going to answer me truthfully."

"Ask me anything, darling—I'll do anything to win your forgiveness," humbly. For a long tense moment Alice looked at him, her brown eyes searching his soul. When at last she spoke her voice sounded strange and far away—like some one walled up in a tomb of despair.

"By your lies in that paper, you have ruined me, Dan. I can never again go home. No one would believe me innocent of immorality, should I denounce your assertion as false. You knew that when you so devilishly plotted and planned that statement. Now tell me the truth. Are you and Ella really brother and sister?"

"Why of course we are! What made you think of a thing like that?" Dan tried to laugh, and reached for her. But she evaded him and held up a warning hand:

"Then explain why you and she registered at a hotel in Charlotte as man and wife?"

"Why, to save expenses, of course," lightly.

"My God," groaned Alice, backing away from him in horror. "Oh my God! Your own sister!"

"Little Puritan! If it will—make you feel any better I'll tell you—we are not at all related. But we have been good friends for three years and understand each other. Ella is a good scout; she even stepped aside and helped me to win you." He did not think it necessary to explain that he had given her his car as a pacifier.

"So Ella has been your kind of a wife, for three years. You tired of her, then set a trap for me. Poor Ella! Your plaything for three years, and then cast aside! Three years. Is that the extent of your faithfulness to one woman? Three years! Had I listened, would you have been true to me that long? I wonder! Three years! Would I in that length of time be so lost to reason, common sense and decency, that I'd be willing to plot the ruin of some other young girl, simply because you wished it? My God, what a fool I've been! What a fool to ever think of comparing you favorably with Ted Bristow, the cleanest, finest young man in Marco! Oh, how I hate you, how I hate you! Get out or I'll call Mrs. White," she stormed.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

SPEAKING OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE

It was Friday night. I went to bed as usual. I always go to bed as usual, but I don't always eat a hunk of pork sausage for supper. The wind whistled me to sleep—finally.

Something happened to me somewhere betwixt my stummick and midnight. It seemed that I was able to call the old lady who sleeps in the other twin bed. In fact, I know I called her. She got up and came over to my bed and screamed. Yes, sir ree; she screamed, and then I thought I was dying.

She disappeared thru the door without opening it. A terrible pain had begun to function in the region of my spine—I was suffering to beat the band, but was plumb helpless. I couldn't even wiggle a toe. Pretty soon I observed that an ambulance had rolled up to the back door and 15 or 20 great big orderlies jerked me out of bed and dumped me on a cot and scooted me to the hospital.

My clothes were taken away and a hospital shirt was put on me. A hospital shirt is an over size bib, if you never saw one. There I stood in the presence of all of those good-looking nurses with that thing on, but the miserable pain was still doing its derndest. I was snatched out of the old room that I had almost died in during 19 and 23—when I had my bank account and 2 farms and 1 appendix removed. (P. S. Also 1 nice goitre).

Well, the doctors began to cut and saw on me. I watched them remove big handfuls of kidneys. I tried to cry, but couldn't. I wanted to suggest a few things to leave inside of me, but I couldn't open my mouth. I could see and hear, but that was all. Not a move could I make with my body or any appurtenances thereto. And the end was not yet. Blood and innards were piled around everywhere.

One big doctor decided to smoke. He filled a pipe with Browns Mule tobacco and struck a match on my chest and threw the burning stem down my back. One of the nurses sat a bucket of boiling water on my head. The orderlies gathered up the tools and piled them over in a corner. I realized that I had been operated on, and my suffering was something terrible.

I decided that I was dying. That pain in my back was running me crazy. I think I must have succeeded in yelling "MURDER" or something. When I woke up, my wife was standing over me, patting my poor head and asking me what was wrong. I turned over and felt behind me and discovered that I had been sleeping on a yo-yo the baby had left in my bed. I was thankful to be alive for once in my life.

FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

That great big fat Still came up here the other day and meandered around over the mill.

He saw a row of good looking inspectors and began to try to get us to give him a job trucking cloth for them; he seemed mighty anxious but we told him we were full-up, which was the truth at that time for most any ordinary building will be pretty full when such an anatomy as his gets in it. He secured a nice list of subscriptions for the Bulletin, influenced by the Home Section, and after we had promised him not to tell you all that he did while here we finally got rid of him. Next time this section needs checking up on we want you to come yourself and let "Big Fat" go to Texas.

Our Textile Class meets every Friday evening and has some very interesting things to discuss; for instance last week the subject was "What per cent of all waste is caused by carelessness?" and on last evening the subject was "Little things and defects." This, of course, is not solely confined to the textile industry but applies to every phase of life's problems.

Mr. Thorp, our manager, was called to Florida a few days last week to visit his father, who has been quite ill for some time in a hospital there.

We are having our share of cold weather. Snow has been visible here since October.

Hope every one connected with your excellent publication is O. K. in every way and with best wishes for every readers.

GEORGIA CRACKER.

EAST ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Entwistle No. 2

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have an interesting mill here, and weave such pretty cloth. The village is nice and clean; houses have water in them, and every family has a large space for a flower or vegetable garden.

We have three churches, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Mr. A. B. Brannon is our new superintendent, and I am quite sure we all will like him.

Aunt Becky, every where I go I find people who read your paper. The girls and boys like your letters, and the stories are so very interesting.

Already there has been one girl who sent to borrow my "Home Page" and when I lived in another village my neighbors all had to read your stories.

One way we differ from other mills, we don't work at night, and that makes the work more pleasant for all.

Come over and see us some time.

PAT.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Ingram Manufacturing Company

We make merino yarns from 8s to 40s from 5 to 50 per cent wool mixture, carded and combed; also Celanese and rayon mixtures in the same percentages and counts. We also make carded peeler and combed peeler yarns.

Mr. O. H. Ingram, our president is the proud father of a son born recently.

Mr. Ernest Moench, our superintendent, has returned after spending some time in Philadelphia.

Mr. O. H. Ingram, president, has just returned from a business trip to New York City.

We certainly have a fine office force here of which we are mighty proud.

"Cut out the hysterics," Dan ordered angrily. "Why can't you act sensibly? I'll treat you right if you'll let me, and you shall have anything in the world you want. Nobody has to know how much we collect and we can have a good bank account if we work it right. Let us kiss and be friends. I can't bear for you to be angry with me. No one down South shall ever know that you are not my wife really, and we can have such good times!" Alice stifled a horrified cry as she saw him revealed in all his vileness and then Mrs. White entered:

"You dirty, low-down scoundrel!" she blazed. "I couldn't help hearing—I was in the adjoining room and the door was open—and now if you don't leave instantly I'll have you thrown out! Think you are smart, don't you? Break this girl's spirit, would you?—and get her in your power; well, not much you won't! She shall not suffer disgrace through your rotten lies. Get out!" And Dan got out.

Then Mrs. White put her arms around Alice and led her to a seat, where she sobbed out her whole miserable story to this friend in need. Mrs. White listened carefully, asking a question now and then.

"If I understand, you were happy till these people disrupted things. Your worth-while mill people made decent wages, had comfortable homes where rent was next to nothing. You were in love with a fine young man and he with you—There, there—I'm just trying to understand! You know now, that you were just fascinated or infatuated with a handsome face and figure. Now you know his black heart, and hate him. You are not so sure now, that you are doing God's service in working for this labor union. You would give anything in the world to recall the past few weeks and be back home with your sweet mother just as you were before all this. Am I right? Be frank with me, child, for I am your friend."

"Oh yes—it is just as you say—but I never can go back! Dan has made sure of that. That article in the paper has ruined me at home. You don't know how narrow-minded and straight-laced our people are. They would never believe that I haven't belonged to Dan! Oh, it is more than I can bear,—and yet I deserve it all—all the sorrow and suffering that can come to me!" sobbed Alice.

"Don't give up, dear. There's nothing impossible with God. Get back in close touch with Him and see how soon your troubles will fly like mists before a rising sun. You did not know, as I do, that these union labor agitators thrive by their wits instead of by work. Had you known them as I do, you would never have fallen a victim to their rotten doctrines. Child, they are nothing but parasites—leaches that thrive on the life-blood of their victims. You would be amazed to know how little of the money you collect goes to those suffering ones down South. I know that you do not wish to ally yourself with such a gang. You are too pure and sweet—like a lovely pearl cast before swine. I'll find something else for you to do. But for a few days you are going to be my honored

guest and rest yourself. Read your Bible and pray for guidance," persuasively.

"Oh, you are so good to me!" choked Alice. "I'll do anything that you say—but I can pay my way for awhile. I don't want to be a parasite, too! What would have become of me if I hadn't happened to meet up with you that day I was inquiring for a room?"

"It wasn't a 'happen so' " smiled Mrs. White. "It was God redeeming his promise to the fatherless. I've been so happy in having you with me, and you are going to be my beloved and honored guest; I won't take 'No' for an answer. I'm going to give you the time of your life, after you have had a good rest."

"Dan wanted to take me places, but I was more and more reluctant to go out with him anywhere, and told him I was here for business instead of pleasure. I tried to earn my salary. Am I wrong to keep what I've been paid?"

"No; you deserve it. Besides, it might have been better if you'd kept all your collections—rather than trust the money to that skunk. He was living off your work,—keeping as much of your collections as he pleased, I'm sure. I know his kind. They'll do anything for money except work honestly. Don't let morbid thoughts worry you now. You are going to be my little girl for awhile. I wish I could keep you always."

Tears of gratitude filled the eyes of Alice and, being unable to speak, she squeezed the hands of her friend and in so doing expressed more than words could have done. In many ways Mrs. White made Alice think of her mother—as her mother might have been under similar conditions—even in appearance.

For a couple of days Mrs. White made Alice stay in bed most of the time. The second day, Dan called up, but Mrs. White answered the phone:

"Let me speak to Miss Alice Avery, please," he asked.

"She is not boarding here now," Mrs. White replied, frigidly.

"Where is she? It's important."

"I'm not in the habit of following up people when they leave me. Besides, if I knew, I'd see you in a warmer climate than this before I'd tell you!" and she hung up on him. Dan jumped to the conclusion that Mrs. White had prevailed upon Alice to go home, and at once began to think how he might further disgrace her. Besides, he must make some report about recent collections which had not been sent in, and which he didn't propose to give up.

A day or two later when Mrs. White and Alice were touring the city, they saw Dan and two new solicitors hard at work and paused, unseen, to grasp the situation. A pale, sallow, emaciated shabily dressed woman was addressing the crowd:

"Good people, I am a widow with five small children. I worked 60 hours a week in Marco cotton mills for \$8.00, and often went to bed hungry that my children might eat. Doesn't my looks show it? And I am fifteen pounds heavier now than I was three weeks ago when the good

Mr. Ernest Jones, secretary and manager; Mr. Ernest Moench, superintendent; Mr. J. H. Shackelford, office manager; Miss Wright, Miss Kincaid, and Miss Harper, office assistants.

We also have mighty fine overseers. Mr. Dan Johnson, overseer carding, and Mr. H. T. Pickren, overseer spinning. Lucile Crouch is time-keeper for card room, and Edna Reed, time-keeper for spinning room.

Aunt Becky, we wish you could pay us a visit real soon. We will assure you of plenty good things to eat. As we have just completed one of the most up-to-date lunch rooms in the city of Nashville. It is owned and operated by the company and assures each and every employee, pure wholesome food at moderate prices. Everything is cooked by electricity and lunches served at all hours. Aunt Becky, our office manager was cook in the lunch room for two days and believe me he is some hash slinger.

BROWN EYES and MERINO.

PACOLET MILLS, S. C.

Church Activities for February, 1930.—Montgomery Memorial Methodist Church, South

Major emphasis this month is on Missions.

Study, Worship and Meditation every Sunday morning, 10 to 12. Every Sunday evening, 6:15 to 8:00.

Mid-week service, every Wednesday 7:30 p. m. You are cordially invited to all services of our church. If you do not have a church home here in the community, "Come thou and work and worship with us."

First Sunday Morning; subject: "The Observing Christ." Holy communion.

Evening Workshop; subject: "The Way of Missions," Prof. E. B. Peck.

Monday 7:30 p. m.: The Helen Brown Missionary Society (monthly meeting).

Wednesday-Thursday-Friday, 5th 6th, 7th): at 7:30 Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, missionaries on vacation from Brazil, will lead the mission discussion. You will enjoy these lectures even more if you will read the book, "The Church and the World Parish," by Elmer T. Clark.

Second Sunday; subject: "The Great Earth." Boy Scouts of the local troupe will attend in a body, dressed in uniform. They will have special recognition at this service.

Evening Workshop; subject: "Makers of Character." This is voice night.

Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday, 7:30 (11th, 12th and 13th): Rev. Dawsey will give the concluding lectures on the missions fields.

Third Sunday; subject: "The Expecting One."

Evening Workshop: Mapleview Farm Dramatic Club will give their first play on Stewardship.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.: Workers Council in charge of the service.

Fourth Sunday; subject: "The Church in the Field." Free-will mission offering.

Evening Workshop: "The Prodigal Son." A sermon in songs.

Wednesday, 7:30: The church choir will have charge of service.

Play and Recreation at Community Building

Friday night, February 14, 7:30, Dixie Black-

birds. Minstrel. Characters in the play are local talent.

Gee McGee and Mike Clark

Tuesday night, February 25, 7:30: Your long looked for joy and satisfaction will be met. Gee McGee, the noted writer of "Nobody's Business" and Mike Clark rfd, will be here in person to entertain us in their own characteristic way. The Harrold's Harmony Hounds, and Pacolet Mills Orchestra will first appear on the program with a thirty minute concert.

PASSING OF A BELOVED DOCTOR

He Built His Own Monument in the Hearts of The People of Kings Mountain

Dr. J. G. Hord passed away at the Charlotte Sanatorium, January 14, where he had been a patient for about ten days. He had not been in good health for a long time, but never complained, and went on just as long as he could; it can truthfully be said of him that "He went about doing good."

He was the poor man's doctor and adviser, and when his advice was taken, one never went wrong.

He has been practicing medicine in Kings Mountain since 1891 and had a bigger place in the hearts of the people here than any other man. And no other man going out, would be missed by as many people as he will. His passing has cast a pall of sadness over the entire community.

Dr. Hord was a poor boy, and worked his way through college under adverse circumstances; but he pressed on until he was prepared for his life work. For several years he has been considered the wealthiest man in Kings Mountain.

He is survived by his wife and seven children, several brothers and sisters (Mrs. J. C. Keller, wife of the superintendent of the Park Yarn Mill, is a sister), nephews and nieces and other relatives and still a greater number of friends who loved him and regret his going.

He was a member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church and was one of its most faithful and loyal members.

Funeral services were at his church, Thursday morning, conducted by his pastor who was assisted by several other ministers. The largest crowd attending that was ever seen at a funeral here. Interment was in Mountain Rest Cemetery. The floral offering were the most beautiful ever seen.

Kings Mountain has lost its most loved physician, the A. R. P. Church one of its most loyal and valued members and the home a devoted husband and loving father. But we believe our loss is heaven's gain.

MISSING HUSBANDS

On June 17, 1918, W. M. Burden, red-headed, deserted his wife and three small children. Heard he was running a spinning room in Denison, Texas. He may have changed his name, or he may have married again. Anyhow, his wife would like to know his address.

Mrs. Maggie Burden,
68 Vine street, Proximity, Greensboro, N. C.

Wanted, the address of W. V. Jones; when heard from in October, was in Griffin, Ga. His wife and children need him at home. Anyone who knows his address please write to

Mrs. W. V. Jones,
318 Factory street, Wilson, N. C.

union rescued me from starvation, after I'd been kicked out of my house because I joined the union.

"Back home there are plenty more in the same fix as I am, and all because we dared to stand up for our rights. This here 'stretch out' system has pretty near finished us all. They doubled our work and cut our pay, till we couldn't stand it no longer. The bosses didn't care how thin and weak we got and if a poor woman fainted from overwork and short rations, no one cared a red cent. 'Do your work or get out,' was the cry, and we worked and sweated and cried and prayed for deliverance. When Mr. Joe Jennings and Mr. Dan Forrest showed us how to stand up for ourselves and lead us, we made a grand stand for freedom.

"There were some cowards and yellow-bellies that stand in with the bosses, and these wouldn't follow us, and that bunch is now getting half-pay while the mill stands, and house rent, water, lights and fuel thrown in. Can you beat it? If the mill can pay a part of the help half-time to loaf, couldn't it have paid us all better wages to work? All we want is our rights! You good people licked the South once and freed poor black slaves. Now, we are pleading that you'll contribute generously to our cause, and help to better the conditions of poor white slaves in the cotton mills. We thank you for what you've done in the past and what you will do in the future for our cause."

Then little Jesse Garnett arose—a boy who looked to be about ten years old:

"And look at me. How old do you think I am? About ten? Why I've been working in Marco cotton mill that long! I am seventeen years old. Since I was seven, I've worked 60 hours per week, and have never yet received over \$5.00 for a week's work. And I've been kicked, cursed, and jerked around by the hair of my head, till I could hardly stand up. Often I have almost dropped from exhaustion into the terrible machinery that was ready to grind me up. Often I have been tempted to drop in and end it all. Do you wonder that I've never grown? Friends, is there no way to get redress for the wrongs done me? Our good friends, Dan Forrest and others, are trying to free us from bondage, and we are indeed grateful for all that any one does. We know from the past that the North will not tolerate slavery, and we plead with you to see that justice is given to the textile slaves of the South."

And then Dan arose, and Alice turned to her friend and whispered:

"Oh let's get away or I shall scream in protest! These people are frauds! Ida Maness is no widow. She deserted her husband and joined the union! She did not work in the mill. She's a dope fiend and has no children. Jesse Garnett is a dwarf and has been to school all his life. He finished high school in May. I don't suppose he has ever done a day's work anywhere. His father works in the mill, owns his own home and other property. I can't understand this at all! I don't want them to see me. Oh, let's get away!"

(To Be Continued)